

W. Germany raps Cheysson

BOON, Dec. 11 (R) — West Germany expressed irritation today at the criticism by French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson of a European Economic Community (EEC) declaration on the Middle East.

Chief government spokesman Kurt Becker said Bonn regarded the 1980 Venice Declaration, which urged self-determination for the Palestinian people and a negotiating role for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), as a binding commitment on all EEC governments.

"The government believes the principle of continuity in EEC policy should be respected by all member countries," Mr. Becker told a regular news conference.

Volume 6, Number 1833

AMMAN, SATURDAY DECEMBER 12, 1981 — SAFAR 15, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Schmidt arrives in East Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrived at East Berlin's Schoenefeld airport today for the highest level summit between leaders of the two Germanys since their division after World War II. Schmidt, who flew here aboard West German air force jet, was welcomed at the snow-covered airport by Chairman Erich Honecker, head of state and leader of East Germany's Communist Party. The welcoming ceremony was without military honours in deference to official West German policy which does not recognise the former Soviet occupation zone as a separate nation.

Mitterrand arrives in Portugal

LISBON, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — French President Francois Mitterrand arrived in Lisbon today for a 24-hour working visit at the invitation of his Portuguese counterpart, Antonio Eanes. Mitterrand's French air force jet was awaited by Eanes and leader of Portugal's three-party "democratic alliance" government.

Tripoli tense after explosion killed 26

BEIRUT, Dec. 11 (Agencies) — Rival paramilitary factions exchanged shots in the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli today after a car bomb explosion killed 26 people and wounded 75, state radio reported. The firing coincided with a meeting in Beirut of Lebanon's president, prime minister and foreign minister, called to review recent outbreaks of violence across the country. Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan told reporters after the talks that security officials would meet tomorrow to discuss steps to restore peace, the radio said.

Heavy fighting reported in Gulf

NICOSIA, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — Iraqi and Iranian forces were engaged in heavy fighting in the central sector of their battlefield in west Iran today following a reported pre-dawn attack by the Iranians on strategic hills in western Iran, according to war communiques from both sides. An Iraqi communique broadcast by Baghdad radio also reported fierce fighting in the area in the wake of the Iranian attack and said more than 500 Iranian troops were killed. It added that hundreds of other Iranians were wounded or captured, and that the fighting was still going on.

Khalaf assails Cheysson's stance

KUWAIT, Dec. 11 (R) — A Palestinian leader has urged Arab countries to reconsider their economic ties with France following what he called total French alignment with Israel. Mr. Salah Khalaf, second in command of Fatah, the largest movement within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), said last night: "If we, as Arabs, respect ourselves as a nation, then we should reconsider all our accords with France, particularly the oil and financial ones." Mr. Khalaf was commenting on remarks made by French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson during a visit to Israel this week that Western Europe should not initiate peace moves in the Middle East.

Carrillo visits Iraq

MADRID, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — A delegation of the Spanish Communist Party headed by secretary-general Santiago Carrillo today flew to Baghdad for a four-day visit there at the invitation of President Saddam Hussein.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تيمز نيوز سيستم
الخطبة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

Security Council backs Peruvian for U.N. post

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — Peruvian Javier Perez de Cuellar, a former deputy to incumbent Kurt Waldheim, was nominated by the Security Council today to become the next U.N. secretary-general.

The 61-year-old diplomat will begin a five-year term Jan. 1 as the first U.N. secretary-general from Latin America. First, however, he must get a majority vote in the 157-nation General Assembly, expected to follow in the next few days.

Ugandan Ambassador Olara Otunnu, president of the 15-nation Security Council, announced the council's choice after an hour-long meeting behind closed doors to ballot on a field of seven candidates.

He read to reporters crowded into a waiting room near the council chamber a communique saying that "as a result of voting on the candidates by secret ballot, the Security Council unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"The Security Council, having considered the question of the recommendation for the appointment of the secretary-general of the United Nations, recommends to the General Assembly that Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar be the secretary-general of the United Nations for a term from the first of January 1982 to the 31st of December 1986."

A profile

Javier Perez de Cuellar is a diplomat of the old school and, an expert on international law, well versed in the intricacies of the



Javier Perez de Cuellar

Argentine junta removes Viola

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — Argentina's governing military junta removed President Roberto E. Viola from office today, ending an institutional crisis that began more than a month ago with the hospitalisation of Viola for a heart ailment. The action by the junta came eight months into what was to have been a three-year term for Viola, a former army commander.

The bulletin provided by the public information secretary did not state the reasons for Viola's

removal. The premature end of Viola's term came as no surprise. All major Buenos Aires media had reported it would come today. But whether it would be effected through a resignation or removal was in doubt.

Viola was hospitalised for one day Nov. 9 following an attack of hypertension and was later diagnosed as suffering from a "coronary insufficiency."

Thousands feared killed in hurricane

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — Thousands of people were feared dead and about two million residents displaced when a severe hurricane lashed parts of Bangladesh and India last night, according to the United Nations (UN) and Press Trust of India (PTI) agencies reported.

The hurricane, gusting up to 152 kilometres per hour was accompanied by strong tidal waves.

PTI said 7,000 fishermen were missing in the tiny Bangladesh island of Dublachar.

The island was reported submerged by the tidal waves.

Bangladesh Minister of State for Relief and Rehabilitation Zafar Imam alerted army troops for rescue operations, an All India Radio broadcast said.

The hurricane wrecked homes, uprooted trees, knocked out

power and communication lines in the coastal regions of Bangladesh and the Indian states of West Bengal and Orissa. UNI and PTI reported.

Twenty-one people were officially reported killed in West Bengal and two million rendered homeless.

Orissa Revenue Minister Upendra Dixit said no casualties had so far been reported in his southeastern Indian state because tens of thousands of people were evacuated to safer places before the storm hit the region.

However, the important port of Paradip was "extensively damaged" Mr. Dixit added. UNI said Orissa's Balasore district remained cut off from the rest of the country with no communication links. It reported that 20 travellers capsized at Paradip.

Kujang, Mahakalpara and Jambh islands off the southeastern coast of India were reported swamped by 1.5-metre high tidal waves. News reports said the Bangladesh island of Manpura was under two-metre water.

UNI quoted Bangladesh officials in Dacca as saying that the extent of the devastation caused by the hurricane was not immediately known.

The Bangladesh government was reported mobilizing volunteers to send food and medicines to the battered coastal regions.

Minister Inam accompanied by senior officials flew in a special plane to Khulna, Patuakhali and Barisal districts, UNI said.

The news agency quoted the Bangladesh meteorological office as saying the storm had moved northward after losing strength. It was currently centred about 160 kilometres southwest of the city of Khulna and 280 kilometres southwest of Dacca.

Iranian guerrillas kill Khomeini aide

LONDON, Dec. 11 (R) — An Iranian spiritual leader and close aide of revolutionary ruler Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini died today in a bomb attack mounted by 20 guerrillas in Shiraz, southern Iran, according to official sources there.

Ayatollah Abdolhossein Dastgheib, the spiritual leader of Shiraz, and his two bodyguards were killed when their car ran over a bomb in one of the city's main streets, the revolutionary spokesman in Shiraz told Reuters by telephone.

Ayatollah Dastgheib, 68, was on his way to attend Friday mosque prayers which he had been leading since the 1979 revolution.

The guards spokesman said 20 left-wing guerrillas exchanged gunfire with security forces in diversionary attacks shortly before the time bomb went off.

Security forces killed one of the guerrillas and arrested 19 during the gunbattles, the spokesman said.

Tehran radio blamed the radical people's Mujahedeen organisation, whose members have formed the majority of some

2,000 people executed since last June when Islamic fundamentalists launched a crack-down against leftists.

The Mujahedeen office in Paris issued a statement shortly after the incident, hailing the assassination and describing the dead religious leader "as Khomeini's number one agent in southern Iranian provinces."

A spokesman for Mr. Masoud Rajavi, leader of the Mujahedeen, told Reuters in London he could neither confirm nor deny the organisation's involvement in the killing.

But revolutionary guards in Shiraz said several of the guerrillas arrested during the incident had confessed to being members of the Mujahedeen.

Provincial officials declared a day of mourning in Fars province and asked people to attend the funeral of the victims tomorrow.

After hearing about the incident, Muslim worshippers, who had gathered to take part in the mosque prayers, took to the streets, bearing their chests and shouting slogans against the Mujahedeen, Shiraz residents

Jordan asks France to clarify stance

AMMAN, Dec. 11 (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi has summoned the French charge d'affaires in Amman and handed him a memorandum containing an official request by the government of Jordan asking for the full texts of the statements attributed to some senior French officials on the different aspects of the Middle East issue. The statements were reported by news agencies this week during and after French Minister of External Affairs Claude Cheysson's visit to Israel.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, has learned that the memo voiced Jordan's denunciation of these statements — if their contents were proved true — and the government's anxiety over Arab-French relations in general and Jordanian-French relations in particular in view of the harmful repercussions these statements might have on the strong relations which link France with the Arab World.

Mr. Qasbi also contacted the Jordanian ambassador in Paris and asked him to immediately contact the French government and obtain the full official texts of these statements before the government of Jordan declares its official stand on this issue. He also summoned the British ambassador in Amman for the same purpose since the United Kingdom is the current president of the council of ministers of the European Economic Community (EEC).

Mr. Qasbi also contacted Jordan's ambassador to London and instructed him to make immediate and urgent contacts with the British government in order to bring the French statements to the attention of the British officials since they are subscribed to a member of the EEC and which, as reported by news agencies, deviate from the collective resolutions adopted by the European group.

Earlier today, President Ronald Reagan said he regards Libya's leader, Col. Muammar Qadhafi, as a menace to global peace.

The president also said he hopes the estimated 1,500 Americans in Libya will leave "as quickly as possible."

Mr. Reagan spoke briefly with reporters in the Oval Office during a picture-taking session with former President Gerald Ford, who is visiting Washington.

Mr. Ford endorsed Reagan's decision to invalidate U.S. passports for travel to Libya and urge them to return home.

Weinberger says 6th Fleet ready for Libyan evacuation

LONDON, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — American Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said today that the U.S. 6th Fleet stands ready to evacuate American citizens from Libya, if required, following President Ronald Reagan's call for Americans to leave as soon as possible.

At news briefing during a four-day London visit, Mr. Weinberger was asked if the 6th Fleet was on standby after Reagan called yesterday for the 1,500 Americans to get out of Libya.

"The 6th Fleet is there with a number of major units, and should be called upon to assist an evacuation. I'm sure it would respond. It is ready to respond," Weinberger said.

The secretary, who has been on a tour of Morocco, Turkey, Italy and Brussels where he attended a NATO meeting, said the threat of Americans being taken hostages as in Iran, was "always in the back of everyone's mind."

He defended Reagan's decision. "If you have a fanatical stirring up of passions... against Americans, why we've all seen what can happen to our embassies, our individual citizens, in a number of situations of that kind."

"The president is very anxious to do everything he can as early as possible to prevent that."

Reagan raps Qadhafi

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Mr. Reagan spoke briefly with reporters in the Oval Office during a picture-taking session with former President Gerald Ford, who is visiting Washington.

Mr. Ford endorsed Reagan's decision to invalidate U.S. passports for travel to Libya and urge them to return home.

"I have strong feelings about Mr. Qadhafi", Ford said. "I think he's a serious menace to peace, not only in that part of the world but also on a global basis." He said he supported "any strong measures" taken by the Reagan administration.

Regan, asked if he agreed with Ford's characterisation of Col. Qadhafi as a "serious menace," said, "yes, I think we've made that plain."

The president avoided further comment on Libya, saying, "all the action's up at the State Department."

Yesterday, the president asked Americans working in Libya to come home to keep them from becoming pawns in any showdown with Libya. The government said 1,500 U.S. citizens — many of them oil technicians — stand in "imminent danger."

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, whose department includes the secret service refused to provide details of the government's case against Libya but said, "we think we have enough hard evidence to justify the steps we are now taking."

Interviewed on CBS-TV's morning programme, Regan conceded the "possibility" that Qadhafi might order nationalisation of U.S. oil properties in Libya in retaliation for U.S. removal of its citizens.

Fears for the safety of the Americans and fresh memories of the seizure of U.S. hostages in Iran effectively have barred the administration from considering a wide range of options up to now, including an oil embargo.

However, the only firm that immediately ordered its workers out of Libya in response to the president's request was Marathon Oil, which had just eight employees there.

Occidental Petroleum said it has told its employees they are free to leave if they wish. Exxon, which announced last month it was withdrawing its workers from Libya and terminating operations there, said it was arranging for its "fewer than 100" employees to leave Libya if they desire.

Other firms had no immediate comment.

Legal sanctions

State Department officials meanwhile told oil industry representatives today that Reagan will use legal sanctions, if necessary, to force the removal of all U.S. citizens from Libya, including extradition, if they do not leave voluntarily.

Deputy White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes said today the Reagan administration has not set a deadline for Americans to leave Libya voluntarily. "It would be up to the oil companies," he said. "We would prefer that it be done expeditiously, consistent with the needs of the companies there."

In Tripoli, the official Libyan news agency JANA said U.S. citizens there live in "peace and security" and that the U.S. warning of danger to their lives was an "absurd pretension."

JANA said Reagan's inability to furnish proof of Libyan terrorism makes it clear that "Reagan is a liar, a coward and that he places his personal dignity above any other consideration."

Few are leaving

State Department travel warnings issued as early as last May have had little effect in reducing the numbers of Americans in Libya. Many say they have well-paid jobs and do not feel they are in danger even though all U.S. diplomatic posts in the country have been shut down.

Four Americans living in Libya who were interviewed by the Associated Press by telephone from Malta after Reagan's statement said they felt safe in Libya and wanted to stay there.

The travel warning was upgraded to a travel ban yesterday in conjunction with the plea for U.S. citizens already there to return. No other country is the object of such a ban although the

government advises U.S. travellers to stay away from several other countries where relations are strained.

U.S. search

The action came as border guards kept close watch for two purported Libyan assassination squads said to be trying to slip into the United States. A notice posted at check points on the U.S.-Mexican border gives descriptions of members of both teams and declares their aim is to kill Reagan and other U.S. officials.

Some of the officials presumed to be possible targets implied that the travel ban may be only a preliminary move. "I don't rule out potential further steps, but the actions taken are justified by the prevailing circumstances," Haig told reporters in Brussels.

Haig said the United States is not bent on "victimising Libya" but is simply taking "prudent steps in light of Libya's terrorist activities."

The secretary, attending a NATO foreign ministers' meeting, said he did not expect the U.S. moves against Libya to cause any change in the European allies' policies towards Libya.

A senior administration official, briefing reporters under the ground rule that he not be identified, said no options have been ruled out and that the government's review of the situation continues.

Senate Republican leader Howard Baker of Tennessee said Reagan's strategy is to get the Americans out first and then determine whether stronger actions are needed.

He said Reagan's action will enhance the safety of U.S. citizens, take away U.S. oil experts Libya needs and deny Libya the ability to "retaliate against American citizens" for any future actions.

Haig sees no European support for U.S. in feud with Qadhafi

BRUSSELS, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig says most of America's European allies probably won't change their policies towards Libya to support U.S. sanctions.

"I think it is clear that some of our European partners will pursue, as they have in the past, their own independent policies with respect to Libya," Haig told reporters.

Haig said he informed the winter foreign ministers' meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation yesterday of President Reagan's actions towards Libya. But "we neither sought nor anticipated support," he said.

"It is our position it would be wrong to isolate Libya," said Cheysson, speaking shortly before the announcement of Reagan's action. "In the past, Libya has caused problems to others, but I don't see they are causing such problems now."

"It is our position it would be wrong to isolate Libya," said Cheysson, speaking shortly before the announcement of Reagan's action. "In the past, Libya has caused problems to others, but I don't see they are causing such problems now."

He also said NATO, an organisation formed to defend Europe from military attack, was not the proper forum to discuss economic sanctions.

Cheysson's views were echoed by other members of the alliance. British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington told reporters today he is not concerned about the safety of British nationals currently in Libya.

"Our relations with Libya have gone through, over a period of time, a difficult period, but they're all right now," Carrington said.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government has also said it doesn't think economic sanctions are useful. It was only after much pressure from the U.S. government that the Common Market joined in U.S. sanctions against Iran in 1980 during the hostage crisis.

"I think the Americans are primarily concerned as they have made public about the possible threat to assassinate President Reagan and other leading Americans," Carrington said. "They obviously take these threats very seriously indeed and I was impressed by what they said."

A Belgian government official, who refused to be identified, confirmed that Belgium recently relayed a formal letter from the U.S. government to Libya.

"I cannot comment on its content," the official said. "This is a matter for the State Department." Belgium has been acting as a go-between in U.S.-Libyan diplomatic relations.

Simone Veil tours Petra

AMMAN, Dec. 11 (Petra) — European Parliament President Simone Veil today visited the historical site of Petra and toured the various sites in the surrounding region.

Mrs. Veil was received by Ma'an governor Turki Al Hindawi and a number of dignitaries from the region. Mr. Hindawi later gave a luncheon in honour of Mrs. Veil who was accompanied by Director of Parliamentary Affairs at the Jordanian Parliament Mrs. Zaid Zreikat.

Mrs. Veil arrived in Amman yesterday on a three-day visit to Jordan during which she will meet with His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Al Talhoumi and the ambassadors of the Common Market countries in Amman.

Mrs. Veil was received at Amman airport by Mr. Talhoumi, other members of Parliament and a number of European diplomats in Amman.

Greece to decide when Spain will join NATO

ATHENS, Dec. 11 (R) — Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu has said his government will sign the protocol on Spain's entry into NATO, but will decide when it is to be ratified by the Greek parliament.

He told a televised press conference last night that Greece has submitted documents to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) stating in advance its opposition to any change in naval commands in its region resulting from Spain's accession.

"However, the Greek government will decide when to submit the protocol in Spain's accession for ratification by the parliament, which as all other parliaments, is the sovereign national body for the ratification of any agreement," he said.

Mr. Papandreu refused to elaborate on this but diplomatic sources said he might be using a delay in ratifying Spain's entry as leverage to press for concessions from NATO in Greece's dispute with the alliance.

Mr. Papandreu blocked agreement at a meeting of NATO defence ministers in Brussels this week when he was rebuffed in an attempt to secure NATO

guarantees for Greece against a possible attack by Turkey, also a NATO member.

Mr. Papandreu said in his press conference last night that Greece has partly suspended the agreement under which it returned to NATO almost a year ago.

He said the provisions involved concerned the establishment of a NATO command in Larissa, central Greece, which would have operational responsibility for Aegean Sea and air space.

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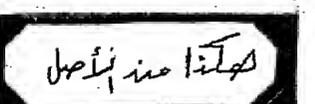
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NATIONAL

P.R. seminar opens today

AMMAN, Dec. 11 (Petra) — A seminar on public relations and advertising that will open on Saturday at the hall of the Yarmouk University liaison office here.

The seminar, chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, is organized by the Yarmouk University Journalism and Mass Communication Department in cooperation with the Jordan centre for studies and information. It comes in implementation of a recommendation by the seminar on information policy and the concept of development in Jordan which was held in September.

The participants in the three-day seminar will discuss and analyse the current situation of advertising and public relations in view of the progress this sector has witnessed during the past five years resulting from the growth of Jordan's economy, particularly in services.

Representatives from the ministries of information, tourism and

IDB loans to finance five projects

AMMAN, Dec. 11 (Petra) — The Industrial Development Bank's board of directors has agreed to extend a loan of JD 206,000 to finance the purchase of raw materials for a factory to produce steel furniture in Irbid.

The board has also approved four loans, totalling JD 198,000, for poultry feed projects, a canned food project, the building of a

semi-automated bakery and a tourist resthouse in Karak. These projects are expected to create 20 new jobs, and to increase national income by JD 578,350 during their first year of operations.

Computer course

AMMAN, Dec. 11 (Petra) — Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour will open on Saturday an eight-week specialised Arab computer programming training course at the Amman Chamber of Industry. The training course will be funded by the UNRWA official's action, which they said "violated all laws and traditions."

UNRWA teachers blast Tanner

By Lima Nabil
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Dec. 11 — UNRWA teachers in Jordan yesterday protested against the behaviour of the agency's director of Jordan affairs, Mr. John Tanner.

In a cable to United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck, the teachers' executive committee said Mr. Tanner had cancelled an appointment he had made to meet with them to discuss a number of important issues.

Denouncing Mr. Tanner's behaviour, the committee called on Mr. Rydbeck to intervene in the matter. Executive committee members said they would also contact the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs concerning the UNRWA official's action, which they said "violated all laws and traditions."

Alia, Iraqi Airways meet

AMMAN, Dec. 11 (Petra) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and Iraqi Airways yesterday began the first session of their discussions on cooperation in air transport at Alia headquarters here.

Alia Chairman and President Ali Ghandour led the Jordanian side in the discussions while the Iraqi side was led by Iraqi Airways Director General Hashem Hassan Al Majid. The talks were attended by Iraqi Airways department directors, Alia department directors and a representative of the Civil Aviation Department.

The two sides discussed ways to implement joint projects on which they had agreed earlier, which include the establishment of a joint Jordanian-Iraqi air freight company, joint operations to the Far East and South America and trips between Iraq and Jordan which will be considered domestic flights.

Marine pollution seminar tackles problems of sea

By Samir I. Jouneh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Dec. 11 — Seminar on marine pollution organised jointly by the Arab Federation of Shipping (AFS) and the International Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO) continued with its second session today at the Amman Chamber of Industry.

Today's session included the presentation of several papers by participants from Jordan, Iraq and IMCO, concentrating on various aspects of marine pollution.

Yesterday's opening was held under the patronage of Minister of Transport Ali Subeimat. In his opening speech, the minister welcomed the participants, and went on to discuss the importance of the seminar with regard to the stretch of sea encircling the Arab World. Mr. Subeimat said that Jordan places great stress on the subject of marine pollution, because of the pressures put on the Aqaba area due both to shipping and to tourism.

The minister's speech was followed by an address from Mr. Ahmad Fawzi Abu Nuwwar, director general of the AFS. Mr. Abu Nuwwar, who also heads the Jordanian Seaports Corporation, said that the seminar was initiated due to the increase of Arab industries situated in coastal areas, as well as the increase in shipping.

Mr. C.P. Srivastava, secretary-general of IMCO, indicated in his speech the need for marine environment awareness, since a third of the world's shipping traffic originates in the Arab World.

National water network project starts next year

AMMAN, Dec. 11 (Petra) — The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) will begin construction work on the first stage of a national water network early next year, it was announced today.

JVA President Omar Abdullah Dakhqan said the project aims at pumping 45 million cubic metres a year from the East Ghor Canal near Deir Alla to Suweilch, and then to distribute that quantity of water around the greater Amman region and to Zarqa for domestic and industrial use.

The total cost of the project is estimated at JD 52 million, he said. This will be provided in part by the government budget and partly by loans from the Saudi



Omar Abdullah Dakhqan, President of the Jordan Valley Authority, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic and Social Development.

Today's Weather

It will be fair, with some clouds and light and variable winds, changing to southeasterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	5	17
Aqaba	11	24
Deserts	4	19
Jordan Valley	12	25

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 17, Aqaba 21. Humidity readings: Amman 33 per cent, Aqaba 40 per cent.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- * Paintings by Diana Shamounki, at the Goethe Institute.
- * Paintings by Rizq Abdul Hadi Abu Hamid at the Ministry of Culture and Youth art gallery.

Film

- * The French Cultural Centre presents a comedy in colour, "La Vieille File" (sub-titled in Arabic), at 7:30 p.m.

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Tel. 841571, from 9 - 4

BRITISH LADIES OF AMMAN
are holding their GRAND CHRISTMAS BAZAAR at the Sheraton Hotel on Monday, 14th December from 4 p.m. until 7:00 p.m.
ALL WELCOME

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

RESTAURANTS & BARS

RESTAURANT CHINA
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NATIONAL

Lawrence of Arabia:

An untouched portrait

This is the first of a three-part series in which Suleiman Mousa presents the outcome of a life-time of research into the exploits of T.E. Lawrence in the Arab World. The author, an adviser to the Jordanian minister of culture and youth, has written many articles in the British press on the Great Arab Revolt, proclaimed against the Ottoman Turks in 1916 by Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali of Mecca. The writer is probably best known for his book T.E. Lawrence: An Arab View, published in 1966 by Oxford.

T.E. LAWRENCE met his tragic death 45 years ago, but interest in his life has not abated yet. On the contrary, and to the astonishment of many, he is still a favourite subject for writers and readers alike. Some writers still claim that the final word on him has not been said yet, and a considerable number of readers still want to learn more about his complex personality.

His fame was not confined to his native country, Great Britain, but spread all over the English-speaking world, and beyond that to readers in many other areas. One wonders how and why such a man, who played a modest role, both in the field of battle and the arena of politics, should obtain so much attention, over and above many of his contemporaries, who influenced political and military events on a much wider scale. Many writers have attempted to explain this, and in the process helped to augment the legend and

to complicate the already-complicated mixture of fact and fiction.

Contrary to all logic, the fame of T.E. Lawrence spread all over the western world. He became known as "Lawrence of Arabia," and this title gave readers the impression that Arabia was the field for Lawrence's exploits and adventures. Since 1921, Lawrence has been a favourite subject, and one should not discredit the idea that, for a long time to come, he will continue to be a subject for further studies.

Birth and upbringing

THOMAS EDWARD LAWRENCE was born in August 1888 in North Wales. His father had eloped with Sarah Maden, the governess of the father's four daughters, and lived with her for the rest of his life. They never formally married, because his wife refused to grant him divorce, and

their five sons were born out of wedlock.

Thomas Edward was the second among the five sons. He had a strong constitution, remarkable intelligence and a disposition towards adventure. He studied French in a village school in Britany where his family lived for some time. When he was about eight, the family made their home in Oxford. In 1907 he won a history scholarship to Jesus College in Oxford. Between the ages of 18 and 20 he went on cycle tours of France. He was a voracious reader and had a fluent knowledge of French in addition to Latin and Greek.

"The Influence of the Crusades on Medical European Military Architecture" was the title of his graduation thesis. For the purpose of his study he visited the castles of the Crusaders in Syria in the summer of 1909. During four months of travel, he examined 50 castles. He gained considerable experience out of living with the people, depending upon their hospitality for his food and lodging, "as an Arab with the Arabs," as he said in one of his letters. His thesis earned him a "First Class Honours" degree in modern history.

Lawrence returned to the Middle East towards the end of 1910, as a member of the British Museum's expedition which was to carry out excavations at Carchemish, the fortress city of the Hittite Empire, by the Euphrates. He spent two months in Lebanon learning Arabic and early in 1911 he went to Carchemish.

During three years in the East, Lawrence gained considerable experience, mixing with the Arabs freely and acquiring some fluency in Arabic. At intervals, he visited neighbouring villages and began to wear Arab clothes. Later on he described this period as "the best life I ever lived."

Then, towards the end of 1913, he joined a party of surveyors, who worked in mapping the Sinai



Suleiman Mousa

Peninsula, under the cover of archaeological investigation. The party worked their way from Beersheba to Aqaba. From Aqaba Lawrence visited Petra, which he described as "the most wonderful place in the world."

Intelligence service

LAWRENCE WAS in England when the World War I broke out. He was able to obtain a job at the geographical section of the War Office, where he prepared a detailed map of Sinai. In October, 1914, he was commissioned as a second Lieutenant.

When the Ottoman Turks joined the war on the side of Germany, Lawrence was promoted to

the rank of captain and transferred to Cairo to work in the intelligence department. For about two years, he did routine intelligence work in the Egyptian capital. The three years he spent in Syria, provided him with a good knowledge of the area and its people. He worked in preparing maps, cataloguing information and interviewing prisoners of war or political fugitives. Some time later he joined the Arab Bureau, which was formed in Cairo to give expert information on Arab affairs, and began to help editing the Arab Bulletin. An Arab patriot who had fled from Syria in March 1916, was interviewed by Lawrence and later on he described Englishman as "...short, fair haired, with a large head and a small body, a rectangular face and blue fiery eyes in constant motion... His conversation was precise, profound and searching, which indicated a subtle mind and a thorough grasp of the subject..."

In April 1916, Lawrence was a member of a three-man mission to attempt to bribe the commander of the Ottoman army which was besieging a British army at Kur al-Amareh in Iraq. The mission failed. Lawrence attempted at Basrah to persuade one of the notables to instigate a revolt against the Turks. The attempt failed too. He returned to Cairo to resume his routine and uneventful duties, but soon after, the Arab Revolt broke out in Hijaz and a new opportunity — the supreme opportunity of his whole life — was thus provided.

War agreements

The Arabs of Asia had formed a part of the Ottoman Empire for four centuries. The Committee of Union and Progress (CUP) took control of affairs in the state in 1908 and began a racial policy, tending to tighten the rule of the Turks over the other nationalities, with special emphasis on the Turkish language. This caused a strong reaction among Arabs, and the first Arab congress was held in Paris in 1913 voicing Arab national demands.

The Ottoman government took a decisive step when it joined the war on the side of Germany in the Autumn of 1914. Jemal Pasha, a CUP leading member was appointed commander-in-chief in Syria and Arabia with the aim of attacking the British in Egypt. The attack, launched in February 1915, was repulsed. Jemal Pasha, to cover up his failure, arrested a number of Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian leaders, accusing them of conspiring with France and Great Britain. A reign of terror and oppression followed, and two groups (most of them intellectuals) were hanged on Aug. 21, 1915 and May 6, 1916, respectively.

The atrocities of Jemal Pasha, deepened the anger of the Arabs, but a political approach on the part of Great Britain caused them to think of the possibilities of action against their oppressors. The first move came from the British Residency in Cairo early in November 1914 at the instructions of Minister of War Lord Kitchener. The approach was made to Grand Sharif Hussein of Mecca, who was then the most influential Arab leader. The Sharif was informed that Great Britain was ready to assist the Arabs to attain their freedom if they would rise in revolt against the Turks. Lord Kitchener's message pointed to the possibility of an Arab Caliphate. Thereafter followed an exchange of letters between Sharif Hussein and British High Commissioner in Egypt Henry McMahon, which constituted the terms of an agreement interpreted by the Arabs to mean that Britain would support and help them in establishing a united and independent state, on condition that the Arabs rise in revolt in lieu of granting Britain economic preference.

However, this agreement with Sharif Hussein was shadowed by the secret Sykes - Picot agreement, which Great Britain and France concluded in May 1916, for the partition between themselves, of "Geographic Syria" (Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Trans-Jordan) and Iraq.

The Arab Revolt

ON JUNE 10, 1916, the Arabs rose in rebellion against the Ottoman Turks. The revolt began in Hijaz, where the Arabs — mainly bedouin volunteers — attacked Turkish forces, and in



T.E. Lawrence and Odeh Abu Tayeh pictured in 1916 during the Arab Revolt

four months succeeded in capturing most of the towns (Mecca, Jeddah, Taif, Raheg and Yanbu') and taking more than 6,000 prisoners of war. But the Arabs failed to capture Madina, which was connected with Syria by the Hijaz Railway, and which the Turks were able to turn into a fortress garrisoned by more than 14,000 men.

The British supplied their new allies with a number of guns, machine-guns and rifles. Few officers were sent to Hijaz to give expert advice. The French also sent a military mission under Col. Bremond.

Early in October 1916, the Turks in Madina began their counter-offensive, defeated the Arab forces opposing them and marched towards the coast. Ronald Storrs, oriental secretary to the British high commissioner in Egypt, was detailed to visit the Hijaz and report on the situation. Lawrence, on his own initiative, accompanied Mr. Storrs on that trip. They reached Jeddah on Oct. 11 and held a meeting with Prince Abdullah, the second son of Sharif Hussein. Thus Lawrence began his association with the Arab Revolt.

Lawrence volunteered to visit the Arab forces opposing the Turkish advance. He went with Mr. Storrs to Raheg where they met Princes Ali and Zaid, the eldest and youngest sons of the Sharif. Then he alone travelled for three days riding a camel and disguised in Arab dress, to the camp of Prince Faisal, third son of Sharif Hussein. He saw in Prince Faisal "the leader who would bring the Arab Revolt to full glory."

After spending few days in Prince Faisal's camp, he wrote two reports on the military situation, concluding that it was full of promise, but the Arabs must have "skilled assistance" in the shape of technical advisers. In Khartoum and Cairo, his reports were received well and as expected he was requested to return to the Hijaz to work as liaison-officer with Prince Faisal. The reason behind this was that the prince was more inclined than any of his three brothers towards Lawrence.

Early in December 1916, Lawrence returned to the Hijaz where he began to wear Arab dress. For some time he was presented to the bedouins as a Syrian officer. Some other British officers were detailed to work with the Arab forces. Lawrence was trained by one of them in the use of explosives. During this time, he had a quarrel with Mr. Bremond, who wanted the Arabs to be confined to Arabia and to continue to besiege Madina until the end of the war. Lawrence had wanted the Arabs to advance north to Syria. That quarrel reflected the conflict and rivalry between French and British interests in the Levant.

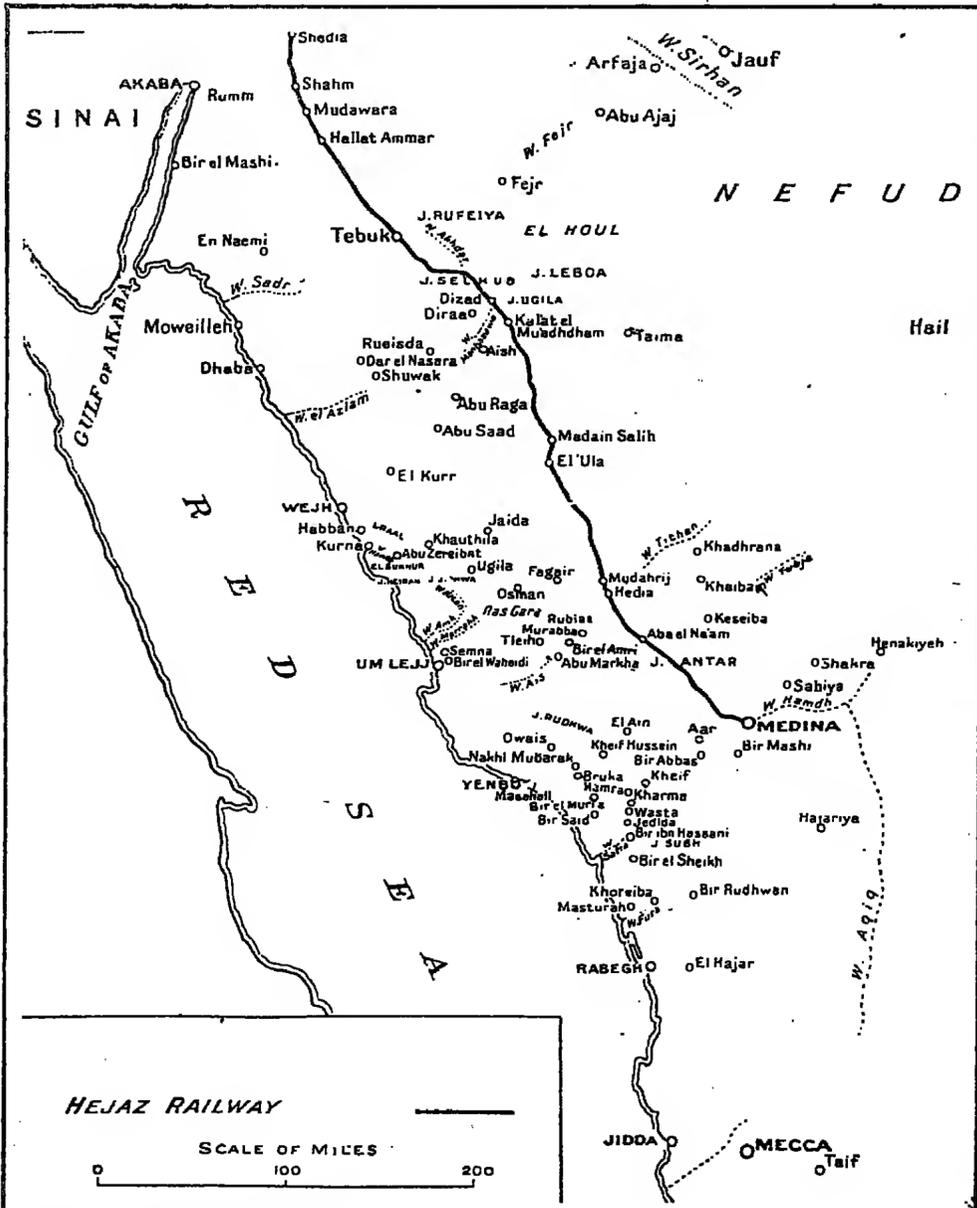
After the outbreak of the revolt, seven months had passed before Lawrence did participate in a minor skirmish between a party of bedouins and some Turkish troops. This is an indication of the role he played in the early phase of the revolt and sheds light on the legend woven around his name later on.

The forces of Prince Abdullah had taken then their positions to the north of Madina, a move

which enabled Prince Faisal, early in January 1917, to march from Yanbu' along the coast to occupy the town of Wajh. That was an important operation during which Lawrence coordinated the movement of the Arab forces with the British warships that bombarded the town from the sea.

Soon after the operation, Lawrence went to Cairo to seek more aid for the Arabs. He went there again in February to report on the

situation. During March he went to the camp of Prince Abdullah where he remained for about a month and participated in two raids against the railway. According to his account, he stayed with the bedouins as a Muslim during the second raid. He was not, however, so convinced Prince Abdullah of his merits. The writer later said that he "acknowledged his valuable services but did not like his interference in things that were no business of his."



The Arab Revolt: southern theatre of operations



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Swing to the West or East: Maltese face crucial decision

By Joe Scicluna
 Reuters

VALLETTA: MALTA'S PRIME MINISTER Dom Mintoff, who in 10 years has transformed this once British-ruled Mediterranean island into a socialist, non-aligned state, faces a strong opposition challenge in Saturday's general election.

The Maltese vote on a crucial issue: whether the island should continue along the socialist path that has loosened its ties with the West and revolutionised the economy and education system, or move back to the Nationalist Party and closer ties to the West.

Dr. Edward Fenech Adami, 47, who became opposition leader in 1977, has turned the Nationalists from a virtually silent party into a vigorous opponent of the Labour government and the tension between the parties has shown itself in the streets.

Nationalist and ruling Labour Party supporters clashed in a pitched battle with police in the village of Zebbug last month which ended in 15 people injured and 15 arrests.

Police used tear-gas to disperse the demonstrators and armed troops were called to the scene. Mr. Mintoff and Dr. Adami both appealed for calm after the incident.

A very moderate swing in Dr. Adami's favour could topple the man who has led the Labour Party for 32 years and been the idol of thousands of Maltese.

Where does Mintoff stand

In the 1976 poll the Nationalists were defeated by only 6,000 votes, giving Mr. Mintoff a three-seat majority in the 65-seat house of representatives.

Mr. Mintoff has coupled a radical foreign policy with a strong drive to make Malta's economy self-sufficient.

He served as prime minister under British rule and returned to power seven years after independence as the country's first socialist prime minister.

Almost his first act in office in 1971 was to ask the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) to withdraw its base from the island.

In 1979 during his second term of office the last British servicemen and their equipment left Malta.

Under his leadership the state has taken over broadcasting, the banks, telecommunications, oil and gas. Higher education has been transformed by a scheme to encourage more working-class students. University students are sponsored by employers and paid to attend courses.

What Adami offers

Dr. Adami is offering the electorate what he calls "a government of dialogue," with less state interference and fewer restrictive measures, and closer defence and economic ties with the West.

Also on the Nationalists' programme is possible membership of the European Economic Community (EEC). But they are against allowing a return of foreign military bases to Malta's soil.

In international affairs Mr. Mintoff has been anxious to stress Malta's non-aligned, neutral status.

Ties with Moscow

Under an agreement be signed with the Soviet Union earlier this year Moscow guarantees Malta's

non-aligned status, although in Mr. Mintoff's words it is not committed to defend the island if its territory is violated.

In exchange the Soviets have received storage facilities for up to 300,000 tonnes of oil on the island, which United States officials say they fear could be used to fuel Soviet warships just outside Maltese territorial waters.

Another agreement designed to strengthen Malta's Mediterranean ties and non-aligned status was signed with Italy in 1980, which will provide \$12 million a year and other economic aid.

Relations with Libya

But a close relationship with Libya that might have given Malta the economic viability it has sought under Mr. Mintoff proved short-lived.

In 1980 the two countries reached a stalemate over their claims to the Mediterranean continental shelf which is a potential source of offshore oil.

Libya stopped supplying oil to Malta in July that year after selling it at a concessionary rate since the mid-1970s.

The following month Libya forced an Italian ship sent by Malta to drill 110 kilometres southeast of the island to stop its explorations.

The failure of the Libyan cooperation venture has been probably the bitterest blow of Mr. Mintoff's career in the last decade.

Mr. Mintoff has nevertheless persisted and last year Texaco Malta started drilling for oil on the Medina Bank, 25 kilometres from the median line disputed by Libya.

His election programme pledges to provide more social services, more industries and more socialism in Malta.

The Nationalists argue that Malta's sovereignty and territorial integrity should be safeguarded by "those who can do so," invariably understood to mean the West.

They have undertaken to retain all existing social legislation and improve upon it. Mr. Mintoff's government introduced mandatory wage increases linked with rises in the cost of living, a minimum wage and a 40-hour week. It set up many industries and established Malta's own national airline and shipping line.

Under a trade agreement signed this year the Soviets are to be allowed to set up an embassy in Malta after several years of asking.

The Nationalists have said they may renegotiate the oil storage deal with the Soviet Union, if they win power.

The opposition has repeatedly accused Mr. Mintoff of being anti-democratic, suppressing criticism and interfering with free speech.

In 1977, when medical staff went on strike against a bill requiring new graduates to serve at least two years as hospital doctors in order to provide free hospital services, Mr. Mintoff locked them out of state establishments and imported foreign doctors to run the service.

The government also regulates the number of students studying various disciplines in accordance with the country's needs, which has brought cries of a threat to freedom.

Against this background of discontent Dr. Adami has campaigned hard to moderate his 100-year-old conservative party and give it a broad national base, appealing particularly to young people and women for support.

Darwin vs Bible in Arkansas court

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas: — THE BATTLE between the Bible's story of creation and Darwin's evolution theory has gone before a court in a case over what should be taught in schools.

The courtroom test is the biggest on the issue since the so-called "monkey trial" of 1924, when Tennessee biology teacher John Scopes was fined \$100 for teaching Darwin's theory.

But the latest case is almost the other way round. The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) is challenging a law passed by the State of Arkansas which forces schools to give equal treatment to "creation science" — the view that man and the universe were created by a supernatural event all at once about 6,000 years ago.

The ACLU says the law is unconstitutional. It says creation is not a science but a religion and compulsory teaching of it therefore violates the first amendment to the constitution.

The first amendment forbids states from passing laws "respecting an establishment of religion."

Arkansas State argues that its law is not religious but just happens to be startlingly similar to the theory expressed in Genesis, the first book of the Bible.

Television crews and newspaper reporters from around the world packed into the federal courthouse as the ACLU put the first of its 23 witnesses on the stand.

The hopes of a fast-growing creationist movement across the United States, which has already produced the Arkansas law and a similar one in Louisiana, are riding on the court case.

If the law is ruled unconstitutional, similar bills pending in at least 18 other states would almost certainly be doomed.

The ACLU filed its suit on behalf of 23 groups and individuals, including clergy of several denominations, who say creationism has insufficient scientific basis to be regarded as anything but religious.

For a lawyer, as Arkansas Attorney-General Steve Clark noted, the case is "the lawsuit of a lifetime."

He and the ACLU's lawyers will retrace the arguments used by Clarence Darrow, the great defence lawyer, and William Jennings Bryan, the original creationist and three times Democratic presidential candidate, in the 1924 case against Scopes in Dayton, Tennessee.

The ACLU, which hired Darrow, lost that case. Scopes was fined \$100 and the teaching of evolution all but disappeared from schools until the 1960s.

Tussles between the two sides continued sporadically but, with creationism on the rise again, nothing since the Scopes case has aroused the same interest as the court battle here.

Since the monkey trial, virtually every reputable scientific authority has come to accept evolution and it is supported by such varied scientific evidence that it is regarded as proven.

The creationists, largely fundamentalist and "born-again" Christians, insist it is only fair that schools teach both sides of argument.

Reuters

Sad, but true...

THOSE WHO call upon the Arab oil-producing states to use their oil and financial resources as a weapon in the battle against Israel and its western, mainly American, supporters will be disheartened by the latest report from the International Energy Agency (IEA). The IEA, you will remember, was the organisation established in the mid-1970s by then American Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, ostensibly to counter-balance the organisational strength of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). It was, and remains, a fictional, a mythological organisation whose importance never transcended its symbolic imperative. Yet, the latest IEA report estimates that world oil consumption next year will be slightly lower than world oil production (46 million barrels per day consumption compared to 46.2 million barrels per day production). The significance of these figures lies in their indication that even if the Arab states who produced oil decided to use their oil as a weapon against the United States, the American vulnerability to an oil embargo that existed in the early 1970s no longer exists today. The IEA figures indicate that even with the reduced output of Iran, Iraq and Libya, the world still enjoys an oil glut. The political realities of the American-Saudi Arabian relationship, particularly in the aftermath of the AWACS deal, suggest that use of Saudi Arabian oil against the United States is out of the question — a point that the Saudis themselves have made clear many times. The net result of these developments is to further reduce any bargaining power that the Arabs might have enjoyed, and to increase the ability of Israel and the United States to run amok in the Middle East. A sad tale, but true....

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Does France realise implications?

AL RA'I: The Arab World is amazed at Cheysson's statements urging the European community to abandon its role in the search for a just and comprehensive settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the justifications French officials put forward. The Arabs have never expected this from France in light of their honest dealings with France and the respect they gave French interests in the Arab World.

The Arabs have always cared for French interests not with the intention to bribe France. This has been a moral Arab stand which is a result of the French trend set by the late president, Charles de Gaulle who opened a new page for French-Arab relations based on respect and support for the just Arab rights. This is why the Arabs welcomed the French initiative which made the French interests proper in the Arab region.

The Arabs are stunned to see French officials closing this page of French-Arab cooperation. We feel obliged to remind that all former French presidents spoke the same language which was characterised by moral courage that led to strengthening France's position in the Arab region. It is true the Arabs are eager to keep this page open, but this must be appreciated by Paris.

We wonder whether this new French stand, which calls on the European community to abandon its initiative and declares that no European initiative will emerge as long as the French socialists are in office, would serve Arab-French relations.

The French justification has been more provocative because it was implicit depreciation of the Arabs. The Elysee spokesman said it was not for France to speak for or give lessons to any party. This is a provocation that does not serve Arab-French relations. Jordan has adopted a responsible pan-Arab step when it officially requested the full text of the French officials' statements that were made during and after Cheysson's visit to Israel.

The heroic struggle

AL DUSTOUR: What is taking place in the West Bank and Gaza Strip will adorn Arab history. The struggle of our Palestinian people against occupation and the invaders has transformed itself into an open confrontation between our unarmed men and women and the heavily armed soldiers of occupation.

The occupation authorities will never be able to extinguish the heroic struggle of our people in the occupied territories who are determined to confront enemy schemes and foil the autonomy and civilian administration conspiracies. Our steadfast people have proved that they are the only pulsating Arab vein and that they are the only ones who have the will to rise against occupation and confront it.

Realising this heroic determination, the enemy occupation authorities have given in and are trying to come up with a reasonable solution for the repressive taxes imposed on our people. This Israeli retraction will not deceive our people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Our people are not fighting only to cancel or postpone these taxes but to foil the conspiracy of civilian administration, autonomy and Israeli attempts to swallow the occupied territories.

Our people's struggle throughout all these years has entrenched their unity against occupation authorities. This struggle has proved Sharon's policy of the iron fist to peddle the civilian administration a failure. This same failure led the Egyptian government to issue a press statement deploring what Sharon said about the success of his policy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Israel's closure of Arab universities and schools and arresting more than 4,000 of our people made it impossible for Israel to hide the facts from the world.

Our people in the West Bank and Gaza deserve more than just praise and appreciation because they are showing the Arab Nation the right way to confront and defeat the enemy.

Brazil flexes diplomatic muscles

BRASILIA: Brazil, emerging from the introspection which has characterised its foreign policy since it won independence from Portugal in the early 19th century, is still hesitating over accepting the international role its geographic dimensions and economic weight would seem to dictate.

The recent North-South summit in Cancun, Mexico, provided an example of these internal divergences in its diplomacy. Brazil had been a forceful advocate of more equitable trading and financial relationships for the developing world in the run-up to the conference, yet it waited to be invited to the conference table rather than use its influence to claim one of the region's four allocated seats. In the end, for domestic reasons, it only sent a lower-level delegation headed by the foreign minister rather than the head of state.

Although the outcome of the Cancun summit was deeply disappointing for Brazil, there was little public debate in its aftermath. A similar apathy on the part of all except the professionals at the foreign ministry surrounds the fate of the abortive Law of the Sea Conference in which Brazil had had a strong vested interest.

For all the polish of its diplomats, the foreign ministry is still regarded as irrelevant by most Brazilians. To make matters worse, as a mounting foreign debt has become an ever more pressing concern for the government, it has been the economic ministries, with the planning ministry in the lead, which have hogged the limelight abroad.

Prof. Antonio Delfino Neto, the planning minister, has been travelling abroad almost constantly in recent months, officiating at con-

tract signing ceremonies and spreading confidence in Brazil's future among sceptical foreign bankers.

His recent travels include a five-nation grand tour of Europe, followed by a 16 day trip to Japan, West Germany and the U.S.

In effect it is the planning ministry which now dictates most of the broad lines of foreign policy, adding to its control of domestic economic policy. The crucial decision to reduce dependence on Middle East oil supplies, for example, has led to revived links with Venezuela and contributed, indirectly, to a more general reorientation towards Brazil's South American neighbours.

However, it is here that the foreign ministry comes into its own. Good neighbourliness as a policy has almost taken over from Brazil's traditionally negative stance of avoiding giving cause for offence or leaving the impression of hegemony. Old instincts nevertheless die hard and when forced to choose sides, Brazil will still opt for compromise.

When, in September, nine Latin American countries signed a protest document against the French-Mexican initiative on El Salvador, Brazil wavered for a moment but finally chose to stay out.

Two deep policy currents swung the decision away from signing. One was Brazil's long-standing refusal to join power blocs, whether political or strategic. The

second was the goal of distancing Brazil from the U.S. — it was clear that the impromptu alliance of the nine would be welcome in Washington.

On the other hand, no Brazilian government with the conservative, anti-left-wing instincts of the present one could be seen to be supporting an initiative which would have granted legitimacy to a Cuban-backed guerrilla force.

The Brazilian position on El Salvador is that a solution can only be reached through a domestic political process. "We hope it will be democratic and pluralistic," says Mr. Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, the foreign minister. But in case this might be interpreted as support for the Duarte government, he hastens to add: "How to do it is a problem for the Salvadoreans. We cannot act as professors."

In principle, Brazil welcomed the arrival of the Reagan administration, relieved at the prospect of no more fights over human rights and nuclear proliferation. Yet, as a senior foreign ministry official said privately, there was no rush to embrace the new team. On the contrary, Brasilia waited to be courted on its own ground.

On one point, however, Brazil has discreetly put its foot down. It wants nothing to do with the South Atlantic security pact brooded between Washington and Pretoria. Moreover, its opposition to the concept may well have killed

the idea totally. "Our interest and security is based on having the developing countries of Africa as friends — so that they trust us, our intentions and actions," says Mr. Guerreiro. Angola, a fellow Portuguese-speaking country, is very much in case a point.

Brazil is a good multilateralist. It suits its approach to an outside world with which it has no single quarrel at present, only a generalised complaint about trade protectionism in the industrialised markets.

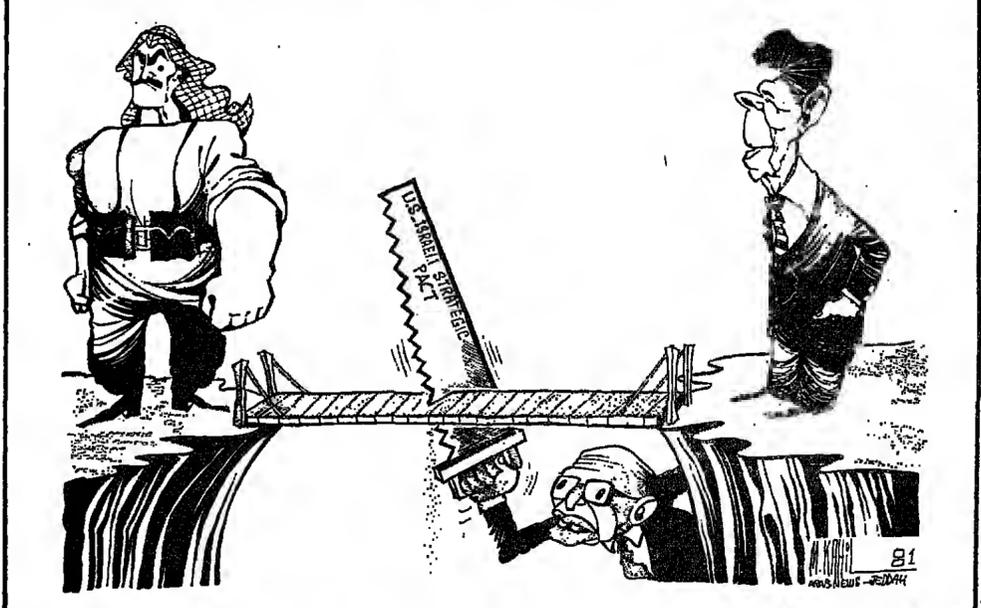
Thus, when Mr. Guerreiro is questioned over tariff concessions Brazil might make in return for the lowering of specific barriers in the West, he is quick to point out the active part his country took in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

And yet — gradually and cautiously — Brazil is changing its approach to foreign affairs. Its growing importance as an arms supplier (among the top five in the non-Communist world) is forcing the pace of change. So too is Brazil's all-out export drive, its chosen way out of the debt-induced economic crisis.

Now that Brazil is more confident about exercising its muscles, it is even venturing into one of the most complicated diplomatic tangles of all: the claims and counterclaims surrounding rights to the Antarctic.

The Brazilian press has raised the issue of why it too should not have a slice of the actio and the government is talking about buying Britain's Antarctic vessel, HMS Endurance, to back up its own presence on the ice floes.

Financial Times news features



State describes as 'un-socialist' what Church preaches as 'peace' Alternate service proposal kicks up furore in E. Berlin

By Eric Waha
 Associated Press

EAST BERLIN: A CHURCH-BACKED "peace movement" which seeks an alternative social service corps for East German conscientious objectors has been denounced as "anti-socialist" by the Communist government.

The church plan, in which young men could serve tours of duty in hospitals, schools or other public jobs, has also been called "unconstitutional" by the official party newspaper Neues Deutschland.

"The enemy has no chance to foil the necessary military strengthening of socialism with such phrases as a social peace service," Werner Walde, a candidate member of the ruling politburo told a central committee meeting recently.

Walde, whose remarks were published in Neues Deutschland, clearly referred to activities of East Germany's Evangelical (Lutheran) Church, which has taken up the cause of disaffected youth who do not want to serve in the army. The Protestant group is the largest religious organisation in this country of 17 million.

The idea of an alternative service, modelled after one founded in West Germany in 1969, did not originate with the church but came instead from a group of young people in the Dresden area.

Earlier this year, they began petitioning both state and party organisations and the church hierarchy, arguing that it was a religious duty of Christians to do all they could to avoid war.

Church preaches peace

Many Protestant pastors preached sermons expressing their concern about the chances of nuclear war and urging parishioners to work for peace.

Some have called openly for reductions in military arsenals not only in the West but in the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact. They have also complained about the degree of militarisation in East Germany, where uniformed soldiers are common sights in shops, restaurants and on the streets.

East German men aged 18 to 25 years are subject to the draft for 18 month tours in the national peoples army.

Those who do not wish to bear arms can volunteer for military construction brigade. Some refugees from East Germany claim those who join the construction unit face job discrimination later in life.

State at odds with church

Human rights groups in West Berlin claim that 4,500 East Germans have already applied to serve in the proposed alternative service, or *Friedensdienst*.

The church's involvement in the issue has strained relations with the state, after a period of steady improvement since the Stalinist era.

Under a 10-year-old agreement, the church and state acknowledge each other's role in society. The church avoids anti-Communist political activity.

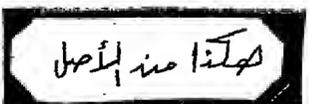
The government's sensitivity to the church's role in the peace movement prompted authorities to bar Western journalists from recent Protestant church synods where the issue was discussed.

Although alternative service has been the leading issue, the churches have become more critical of other aspects of militarism.

The synod of the Protestant church of Saxony at Magdeburg recently adopted a resolution complaining of "growing militarisation of our lives" starting at kindergartens.

The East German government and media has often praised pacifists in Western Europe and declared opposition to the "war plans of NATO."

Commentators say that such campaigns were not necessary in East Germany because the Communist Party and government were champions of peace and disarmament. "Nobody here needs to demonstrate in the streets (for peace) because everybody here is a pacifist, just as the West is in favour of peace and disarmament," said a television commentator recently.



ECONOMY

OPEC oil prices

ABU DHABI, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — The 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) agreed today to reduce by between 20 cents to 77 cents the prices of Gulf crude oil.

The Emirates news agency WAM quoted conference officials as saying that the new prices will go into effect as of January 1.

The agency said that the conference agreed also to apply the "differentials" on the medium heavy crudes of Iran and Kuwait at \$32.50 a barrel, or \$1.50 below the benchmark crude price of \$34 a barrel.

Differential is the variation of prices above and below the benchmark price for the light Arab crude, depending on quality and proximity to markets.

This means that the African heavy crudes will at higher prices than Gulf medium heavy crudes, at prices below the benchmark.

Originally, the price for the Iranian and Kuwaiti crudes were \$35.50 a barrel, but the light Arabian crude price, \$33.00 a barrel.

The new differentials were set at \$1.50 a barrel, bringing these crudes to \$32.50 per barrel.

During the conference, the agency said the conference decided to reduce the United Arab Emirates and Qatar crudes by 20 cents a barrel.

It said that the OPEC minister agreed to broaden the extent of differentials on the heavy Arabian crude oil by three dollars a barrel instead of \$1.50 below the benchmark price.

The reduction of the heavy crude was meant to encourage the industrialised countries to import more of that type.

The African high quality crude types, produced by Algeria and Libya, were reduced to \$37 a barrel, down from \$37.50.

But the ministers opted for keeping the Nigerian crude price unchanged—at \$36.50 a barrel despite the fact that all three African crudes are similar in quality.

This was not explained. The agency said that the conference wanted to help Algeria and Libya "surmount marketing problems" by officially reducing their differentials from a maximum of three to four dollars a barrel to \$3.50.

Conference sources said the 50 cent reduction will help the two countries avoid having to outbid one another in world markets.

IEA: Oil supplies will exceed world demand

PARIS, Dec. 10 (R) — World oil consumption next year will be probably slightly lower than supplies even if Iran and Iraq do not raise their production from the present very low levels, according to the International Energy Agency (IEA).

The agency, which groups 21 oil consuming countries, put world use of oil in 1982 at 46 million barrels a day (mbd) and estimated oil supplies at 46.2 mbd including the use of some oil stocks.

It said today that the current situation on the world oil markets of low demand and significant spare production capacity was similar to 1976. But it warned that the apparent calm then proved treacherous and was misinterpreted by some industrial countries who reduced their efforts to lessen their dependence on oil.

World demand for OPEC oil was estimated to rise to between 26 and 27 mbd by the mid 1980s from around 23 mbd next year and then to rise further by 1990.

However, the IEA whose governing board discussed the oil outlook today said that considerable uncertainty existed on whether enough OPEC—Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries—oil would be available to meet this demand.

Dollar rises, gold firms

LONDON, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — The dollar gained against most key currencies today. But it lost ground against the Swiss and French francs despite solid improvements against all currencies over the last week.

Gold prices improved slightly, but marked a drop of as much as \$15 since last Friday.

The dollar was buoyed by firmer Eurodollar interest rates, but some dealers noted that squaring end-of-year accounts usually tends to push the U.S. currency up at this time of year.

However, they noted an underlying expectation that U.S. interest rates will not decline any further.

In Tokyo, where the business day ends as Europe's begins, the dollar closed at 218.60 yen, slightly up on Thursday's 218.30. Last Friday it was 215.80 yen.

The already weak British pound was further undercut amid prospects of a cut in oil prices by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries and worries that Britain's coalminers may launch a new strike.

Sterling reached a late rate of \$1.8790. It cost \$1.89595 to buy one pound late Thursday. Last Friday's figure was \$1.9440.

Other late dollar rates Friday compared to Thursday, with last

Friday's levels in brackets: 5.7045 French francs, down from 5.71 (5.6125).

2.2555 German marks, slightly up from 2.25 (2.2180).

1.8415 Swiss francs, down from 1.8490 (1.7790).

1.20925 Italian lire, up from 1.20635 (1,192.0).

2.46253 Dutch guilders, up from 2.46253 (2.42625).

1.18755 Canadian dollars, slightly up from 1.18555 (1.17805).

The price of gold closed in London at \$411.00 a troy ounce; \$43.75 up on Thursday's close. Last Friday's quote was \$425.50.

British system haunts EMS meeting

BONN: Like the ghost of Singapore, Britain's spirit hovered over a four-day conference on the future of the European Monetary System (EMS), held at the Deutsche Bundesbank in Frankfurt.

The privately organized gathering brought together about 40 people from among others — the West German, French, Dutch and Belgian finance ministers, the Banca d'Italia, the Bundesbank, the European Commission, private banks, universities and economic institutes.

But as one came from Britain (excluding this correspondent, which turned out to be doubly unfortunate since it emerged that, for better or worse, Britain stands to hold the key to the future of the EMS).

This point was underlined right away by one participant who has been on the inside of the negotiations right back to the Summit in Summit Conference in Copenhagen in April 1978 when the Franco-German EMS initiative was launched.

He stressed that the move had failed from the start because the pound, as the third key European currency with the D-Mark and the

strains which used to exist between those EEC members which were part of the old "snake" currency arrangement — under which European currencies were held within certain parities in the same way as in the EMS — and those EEC members which were not.

Further, these strains could well coincide — in 1984 or 1985 — with the moment when the EMS was trying to move on to its second stage, the establishment in legally binding form of a full European Monetary Fund (EMF).

This difficulty was underlined by a lengthy exchange between two Belgian and West German legal experts on the problems involved in transition to an "EMS stage two".

Both agreed that if an EMF were to be established with powers going much beyond those of the present European Monetary Co-operation Fund (which is largely a book-keeping forum), then the Treaty of Rome would need amending.

But that meant that all EEC members would have to agree to the new step and have it ratified by their parliaments. If Britain, above all, was not to become a full member of the system now, then its parliamentary ratification of a major step forward in future was, to say the least, highly uncertain.

But how then could those EEC members which did want to press ahead obtain the Rome treaty

amendment they required?

Clearly these considerations become weighty only if the EMS survives more or less in its present form for several years longer. Several speakers had their doubts about this. One member of the Bundesbank (speaking, like all other participants, in a personal capacity) agreed that some of the original fears about the technical problems involved in running the system had proved unjustified.

An Italian official saw the original "hard core" of the system — the D-Mark and the French franc — disintegrating because of high inflation in France. He questioned whether the very narrow fluctuation spread of these two major currencies (plus or minus 2.25 per cent) could be sustained much longer and proposed that instead a fluctuation band of plus or minus 4.5 per cent be tried for all EMS currencies.

That would imply a slight loosening of exchange rate discipline for the West Germans and French, but a tightening for Italy which at present has a fluctuation band of plus or minus 6 per cent.

However, French officials at the meeting insisted that the size of the fiscal stimulus now being applied in Paris was being over-emphasised by the French government's critics. The danger of inflation was not as strong as the pessimists suggested and France

planned to stick to the tough inner core of the EMS as it stood, they said.

While no-one at the gathering directly challenged this French analysis, one West German participant did question whether the EMS was really worth its cost in terms of currency intervention and imposition of (albeit partial) capital controls.

He noted that intervention support for the French currency had totalled more than FF 40 billion (\$7.09 billion) this year (up to the realignment in October) and that support for the Belgian currency from the start of the EMS to this Autumn totalled about FF 340 billion (\$9.16 billion). These, he said, were huge sums just to keep exchange rates within an arbitrarily chosen margin of fluctuation.

Supporters of the EMS were not swayed by this argument. Above all, they stressed the stability there had been between the EMS currencies at a time of sharp swings by the dollar and the yen, and felt this "elasticity" had been of major benefit to business and industry in the system's member countries.

They also seemed baffled why Britain apparently did not feel it would have benefited from similar currency stability in the last couple of years.

Congress meets Reagan's cut demands

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — Congress, eager to end tumultuous year of slashing spending and taxes, today gave President Ronald Reagan \$4 billion in new reductions in domestic expenditures — meeting the administration's austerity demands and

avoiding a confrontation similar to the one that briefly bailed much of the government last month.

On a voice vote, the Republican-controlled Senate swept aside a succession of democratic amendments and sent the

president a huge stopgap bill that contains the cuts and will keep the government from running out of money on Dec. 15.

The house approved the measure, which finances government operations until March 31, on Thursday.

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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

5:30 News

5:45 Children's

6:00 Children's

6:25 Children's

6:35 Children's

7:00 Local

7:30 Agriculture

8:00 News

8:30 Arabic

9:30 Local

10:15 News

11:10 Feature

CHANNEL 3

6:00 French

7:00 News

7:30 News

8:30 Comedy

9:30 Documentary

10:00 Saturday

10:05 News

10:15 Feature

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 FM

7:00 Sign

7:01 News

7:30 News

8:00 News

8:20 News

8:30 News

8:50 News

9:00 News

9:30 News

10:00 News

10:30 News

11:00 News

12:00 News

12:03 News

13:00 News

13:03 News

14:00 News

14:10 News

14:30 News

15:00 News

16:00 News

16:03 News

16:20 News

18:00 News

20:30 Frankfurt

01:00 Baghdad

01:00 Cairo (EA)

02:00 Baghdad

DEPARTURES

2:30 Cairo

6:15 Frankfurt (LH)

6:45 Beirut

7:00 Agaba

7:40 Damascus, Paris (AF)

8:00 Cairo (EA)

9:25 Beirut (MEA)

11:00 Vienna, New York

11:15 Frankfurt

11:55 Cairo

11:55 Geneva, Brussels

11:55 Geneva, Zurich (SR)

12:00 Athens, Copenhagen (SAS)

12:00 London

12:05 Riyadh (SVI)

12:50 Paris

13:00 Cairo

13:15 Tripoli, Tunis

19:00 Kuwait

19:30 Jeddah

20:15 Baghdad

20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai

22:00 Baghdad

02:00 Cairo (EA)

VOICE OF AMERICA

6:30 The Breakfast Show: news on the hour and 25 min. after each hour 19:30 Special English news words and their stories feature short stories 18:30 New York, New York 19:00 News and This Week 19:30 Press Conference USA 20:00 Special English news words and their stories 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 Weekend

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the ALIA information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 922676. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS:

8:00 Cairo (EA)

8:45 Cairo

8:55 Agaba

9:30 Jeddah

9:40 Dhahran

9:45 Kuwait

9:50 Karachi, Dubai

10:00 Doha, Bahrain

10:10 Beirut

10:15 Abu Dhabi

11:05 Riyadh (SVI)

11:05 Abu Dhabi (SR)

16:30 Cairo

17:25 London (BA)

17:45 Copenhagen, Athens

17:45 New York, Vienna

18:00 Cairo

18:15 Rome (IA)

18:20 Beirut (MEA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:

Amman: Avial Halem Al-Aghunt (Al-Wahdan)

Nayif Al-Khadra 56120/66631

Zarqa: Bah'at Deen Al-Kashif (Husseini Quarter)

Irbid: Mazhar Al-Halabi 3474/2193

PHARMACIES:

Amman: Nakrouh 23672

Yaqoub 44945

Al-Ijjah 72668

Im Al-Haytham (-) 55296

Al-Sadiq 55296

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520

British Council 36147-8

French Cultural Centre 37089

Goethe Institute 41983

Soviet Cultural Centre 44263

Spanish Cultural Centre 33649

Turkish Cultural Centre 39777

Hava Arts Centre 65195

Al Hussein Youth City 67191

Y.W.C.A. 41793

Y.W.M.A. 64281

Amman Municipal Library 36111

University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 4:59

Sunrise 6:27

Dhuhr 11:29

Asr 2:14

Maghreb 4:31

Isha 5:59

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweidah 37440

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24500

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 64428

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71331

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 98.900

Lebanese pound 52.375

Syrian pound 56.975

Iraqi dinar 668.075

Kuwaiti dinar 1194.115

Egyptian pound 91.995

Omani rial 94.295

U.A.E. dirham 2.975

U.S. dollar 336.275

U.K. sterling 642.905

W. German mark 1420.755

Swiss franc 131.205

Italian lire 379.205

French franc 158.615

Dutch guilder 640.115

Swedish crown 85.785

Japanese yen 153.515

(for every 100)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111

Civil Defence rescue 61111

Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36361-2

Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3

Police headquarters 39141

Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 31111, 37777

24 hours a day for emergency

Airport information (ALIA) 92285/92286

Jordan Television 73111

Radio Jordan 74111

Firehead, fire, police 159

Fire headquarters 2269

Cablegram or telegram 78

Telephone: 73

Information 72

Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 75

Overseas radio and satellite calls 77

Telephone maintenance and repair service 77

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Uncrowned Bavarian curling champion



MUNICH, (DaD) — Ludwig Aigner of Bavaria has since 1976 held an unofficial world record of 369.1 metres in curling, a winter sport popular in the south of the Federal Republic of Germany. The 'bowls' are 27 to 30 centimetres in diameter and weigh 6 kilograms. There are nearly 50,000

club members who go in for curling as a competitive sport in the German Alps. It has been popular in Germany, Austria, Italy and Switzerland for centuries and is fast gaining popularity in Sweden, Finland, Canada and the United States.

IAAF president expects little progress in talks

ROME, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — The President of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) said today he doesn't expect an agreement on the definition of amateur status during two days of talks here.

But Primo Nebiolo, the Italian President of the IAAF since September, acknowledged the group would discuss steps that may eventually ensure amateur athletes getting some form of compensation. "In two days you really can't expect concrete results," said Nebiolo. "On the contrary, there are dangers of making serious errors. But we at least hope to resolve the question of sponsored athletes."

So-called sponsored athletes usually receive money from companies in return for wearing insignia while competing.

"West Germany and the United States have already created a kind of 'trust fund', whereby athletes receive money they've earned from meets at the end of their careers," he said. Nebiolo said he favoured such an arrangement.

"The companies that pay athletes could pay the same money to the national federation, which would keep it in trust — at the same time maintaining amateur status," he said.

The IAAF and several prominent international athletes are here for the conference, called to examine the role of the amateur and seek ways to curb drug abuse among athletes.

Among the competitors in Rome for the meeting are hurdler Edwin Moses of the United States, distance runners Mike Bolt of Kenya and Malcolm Dixon of New Zealand, West German weightlifter Udo Beyer, hammer thrower Yuri Sedych of the Soviet Union and Italy's world record holder in the women's high jump, Sara Simeoni.

The athletes will meet IAAF officials tomorrow in an effort, Nebiolo said, to create an athletic advisory commission that would assist the group in studying the dilemma of amateurs.

Pakistan scores heavily in 3rd test

MELBOURNE, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — Pakistan were in a strong position at 245 for three at the close of play on the first day of the third and final test against Australia at the Melbourne Cricket Ground

(MCG) here today. Mudassar Nazar with 95 and Majid Khan with 74 were top scorers for Pakistan as they battle to score a lone win in the series.

Their century partnership came up in 111 minutes and Greg Chappell varied his attack many times in an effort to break play.

Bruce Yardley struck for Australia in the final session when he took the wickets of Mudassar, caught by Dennis Lillee, and Majid Khan, caught by Graeme Wood.

Fangio flies home via Spain

DUBAI U.A.E., Dec. 11 (A.P.)

— The renowned Argentine car racing champion Juan Manuel Fangio, convalescing after a mild heart attack, flew off to Spain aboard a special plane today.

He was to spend two days of 'relaxation' in Madrid before proceeding to Argentina, an aide said. "Mr. Fangio is perfectly well now, and he will just take it easy in Madrid before going back home," said the aide.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES R. GOREN
... 1981 by Chicago Tribune

Q.1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ 8 ♣ AK10942 ♦ A62 ♣ KJ4

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♣ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.2 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ Q107 ♣ A1054 ♦ 962 ♣ 873

The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♣ Pass 1 ♣ Pass ?

What action do you take?

Q.3 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 982 ♣ KJ10 ♦ K763 ♣ 874

The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♣ Pass 1 NT Pass 2 ♣ Pass ?

What action do you take?

Q.4 — North-South vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ A7 ♣ J832 ♦ AKQ1095 ♣ 9

The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♣ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.5 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ AQ1076 ♣ K82 ♦ J73 ♣ 92

The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♣ Pass 2 ♣ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.6 — North-South vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ K7 ♣ AQ8 ♦ KJ73 ♣ 10954

The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♣ Pass 1 NT Pass 2 NT Pass ?

What action do you take?

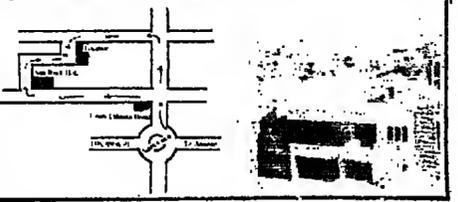
Look for answers on Monday.

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The villa consists of two separate floors. The first floor consists of four bedrooms, three bathrooms and large salons.

The ground floor consists of three bedrooms, two bathrooms with salons and central heating.

Villa can be let in full or each floor alone.
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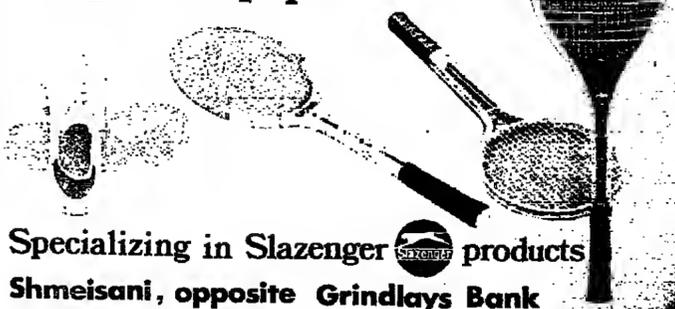
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FEATURES

Building a fundraising mission in New York

Build one more skyscraper

Rev Thomas Bowers, rector of New York's St Barth's, is hoping to raise money for his mission by building a 59-storey skyscraper next door to his church. But his critics say the building will scar the city.

By Ian Hargreaves

NEW YORK — It has all the makings of a classic New York City rivalry. Rival public relations factions are dishing the dirt, property men are hatching 40-carat deals and even Jacqueline Onassis is involved. So, too, is I.T.T., the U.S. communications giant.

At the centre of the affair, remarkably enough, stands a church beautiful, 20th century Byzantine fantasy of St. Bartholomew's, whose domed brickwork snuggles alongside the Waldorf Astoria hotel and a military stripe of chrome and glass corporate towers on Park Avenue.

Easy, for St. Barth's, is the problem. The church wants to build a 59-storey skyscraper on the site of the church's neighbourhood community and parish rooms. This is the wrong building in the wrong place," thundered the feature critic of the New York Times the morning after the plans were unveiled. All the city's newspapers are hotly against the scheme, as is Mrs. Jacqueline Onassis, whose riches helped fund Penn Central ameliorate its crumbling finances in the 1970s by building a tower on top of the Grand Central Station, a blocks south of St. Barth's.

Several of the city's leading architects refused to touch the site. Even Mr. Philip Johnson, an architect who was quoted as saying he would draw "for the devil himself," said "We don't believe in ruining the city."

But, whose headquarters stand exactly opposite St. Barth's, so upset at the prospect of losing light, peace and space, that it led the Rev. Thomas Bowers, the church's rector, \$500,000 and said it would head a fund-raising drive among other parishes if the plan was dropped.

Protesters, who are led by Mr. Sinclair Armstrong, a respected former chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, say they will take their fight to stop the skyscraper all the way to the Supreme Court if need be. Anyone experienced of litigious U.S. society knows that this is no idle threat.

A Manhattan Judge, responding to complaints about the "steamroller tactics" of the church leaders, has blocked the postal ballot which was taking place among the church's 800 or so dues-paying parishioners.

The number is in doubt because of legal squabbles over who is entitled to vote. Last Christmas, when the church was packed to hear one of the city's finest choirs declare the message of the nativity, Mr. Armstrong was in court winning his fight to be registered as a parishioner to run for a seat in the church's policy-making vestry. Mr. Bowers was then and is still accused of shameless gerrymandering for his cause.

The church is to appeal against the judge's decision. Mr. Bowers, a rotund, amiable Episcopalian, is adamant that the scheme is essential to avoid the church becoming insolvent inside eight years and to enable it to expand a city-wide spiritual and social mission which stretches back to 1835.

That tradition emerged through three changes of site and has continued since the present magnificent, mosaic-clad buildings were designed by Bertram Goodhue in 1919.

Fortunately for St. Barth's today, the principle that a church is its people and its mission rather than its buildings was, after a court fight, built into the wording of the 1967 listing of St. Barth's as a landmark. These words will be quoted in many courts.

Also much recited will be the benefits the income from the skyscraper will bring to the broken places of the Bronx and Harlem, to which St. Barth's already indirectly ministers, as well as running a vast community club, schools and food kitchens, which will also benefit.

Mr. Bowers has committed the church to spend more than half its income outside its own immediate parish work. The internal tasks are to repair a crumbling roof — part of more than \$7 million in delayed maintenance — and solve space problems, like the one which requires the 50-member choir to change inside a four ft. wide closet.

From this point of view, the development scheme offers a miracle of financial stability and opportunity. The church would get an inflation-protected income of \$9.5 million a year for the next century. In addition, the church would have free use of 75,000 sq. ft. of space, worth perhaps \$3.75 million a year at today's market rates in what is, according to the developer, Mr. Ronson, the best site on earth. Total revenues from the building are put at about \$40 million and \$50 million a year.

Without doubt, most of the New Yorkers able or likely to raise their voices in the issue will favour the attraction of St. Barth's soft, hand-made brick over the church's missionary purpose. "I'm a folk hero as a result of this," says Mr. Armstrong.

As for the architect who did accept the commission, Mr. Peter Capone of Edward Durell Stone, he is shouting in the wilderness that his creation will add to the glories of Park Avenue, by reflecting the church and, through its cantilevered construction, open more terrace space for pedestrians.

Financial Times News Features

Symbols for infinity

PRIEN — Unravelling the mysteries of nature and giving them artistic form is the goal of Nils-Udo, a German object artist.

"Wind Float" is the name he's given to one of his numerous creations, this one planted in the middle of a pond in Upper Bavaria (in the southern Federal Republic of Germany).

This delicate arrangement, which also makes use of the pond's reflection, consists of clematis, ash branches, pine branches and stones.

Nils-Udo only works with natural objects, which he gathers at the particular site of his creation. Before dismantling his "natural sculpture", the artist makes use of his considerable photographic talent to immortalise it on film, taking pictures of it at various times of day and season.

These photos then constitute a significant part of the artistic presentations of Nils-Udo. They

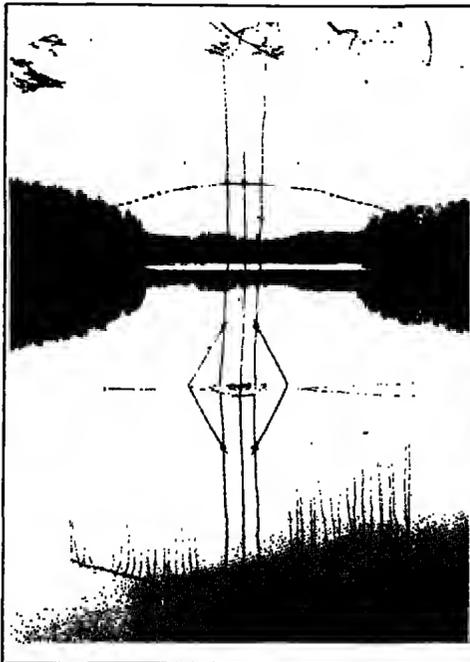
characterise his exhibitions, with the "natural objects" themselves merely serving as demonstration artifacts to indicate size and composition.

The works of Nils-Udo have been on display in numerous European and American museums and galleries. Unusual as his creations may be, Nils-Udo puts his aims in simple words.

"My work involves the attempt to find symbols for finiteness and infinity. I want to provide references for man's dependence on and link to nature and the universe and thereby provide spatial and temporal dimensions for our existence."

The artist, born in 1937, went on several trips through the world before beginning his work with nature in 1972. He lives in the Bavarian town of Prien on the Chiemsee.

— INP Feature



"Wind Float" by Nils-Udo (INP Photo)

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by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Scramble these four Jumbles, letter to each square, to form ordinary words.

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WONN

YNRAG

CTIPP

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Today's Jumbles: CROAK BAKED DAMAGE JOCUND
Answer: Cracked when it's heard—A JOKE



THE BETTER HALF By Vinson

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"It is as hard as a cannon ball. How'd you manage to swallow such a large thing, anyway?"

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope
from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Be alert to all sorts of opportunities coming your way today. You have added energy now that needs to be carefully channeled in constructive directions. Be outgoing.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Improve your environment so that you have more comfort in your life. The evening can be a happy time with loved one.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You are able to obtain information you need in the morning by going to the right source. Improve your appearance.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Make sure you handle your work in a more efficient manner and gain the benefits you deserve. Express happiness.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A new venture is appealing, but study it well before engaging in it. Show others that you are a creative person.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Study your immediate surroundings and know how best to make improvements. Make the evening a happy one.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Use a better method to handle routine chores and get excellent results. Express happiness with family members.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Analyze your financial affairs well and know how best to handle them in the future. Make this a most productive day.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You have something in mind to improve your personal life, so go ahead with this. Put your talent to work.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be tactful in talking with family members. Study just where you are headed in your line of endeavor.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You are able to understand your friends much better now and know where best they fit into your plans.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Take steps to improve your environment so you have greater comfort. Take needed health treatments.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) A good day to let your influence be felt far and wide, but use diplomacy in doing so. Strive for increased happiness.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those talented persons who can gain valuable information that others cannot, so direct the education along lines of research for best results. Teach good manners. A natural in sports.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By Melvin Kenworthy

ACROSS: 1 Residences; 5 Light sneek; 9 Frankie the singer; 14 Racetrack figure; 15 Willow; 16 Flynn; 17 Reduce the intensity; 18 Mardi; 19 Play place; 20 Acidity; 21 Common perception; 23 Intimidation; 25 Valencia gold; 26 Fashionable; 29 Shoe part; 34 "Like a water"; 39 Marsh; 40 Division word; 41 Adjusts, as e radio; 43 Recitative partner; 44 Gemul; 46 Take the blame; 48 Remment; 50 Benefit; 51 OSS successor; 53 Obiter; 58 Locomotive part; 64 Red's Pete; 65 Flemish tapestry; 66 "Mery little"; 67 Caspian feeder; 68 Quench; 89 Norwegian navigator; 70 Wise; 71 Anticipated; 72 Clockmaker Thomas; 73 Quaker pronoun; 24 Soldier's address; 27 Ticket part; 28 Whetstone, for one; 30 Tolen property; 31 Rootstock; 32 Charles Lamb; 33 Fuel source; 34 Boxer's weapon; 35 Quechuan; 36 Hart; 37 Predicament; 38 — champetre; 42 Furnace; 43 escape of the Bible; 45 Contined; 47 Center or gram; 49 Morse code word; 52 Yaams; 54 Integument; 55 Pentateuch; 56 Application; 57 Contlict; 58 Singer assignments; 59 Column support; 60 Make a package; 61 Bakery item; 62 Laveret; 63 Revise

Saturday's Puzzle Solved:



Snuts

LOOK STUPID LITTLE BUG, IF YOU'RE WAITING FOR SANTA BUG TO APPEAR IN MY SUPPER DISH, YOU'VE GOT A LONG WAIT!

HE IS? WHERE?

HO HO HO HO HO HO

IT'S AWFULLY TEMPTING TO ASK HIM FOR AN ELECTRIC TRAIN...

Jeff

I CALLED YOU ALL IN TO TELL YOU THAT I EXPECT TO RETIRE SHORTLY!

PROMOTIONS WILL BE IN ORDER, AND I WANT TO BE FAIR AND HONEST WITH YOU!

ELBERT, YOU LOOK LIKE A LIKELY MAN FOR PRESIDENT—HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE THE PRESIDENT?

GEE—THANKS, DAD!

Gapp

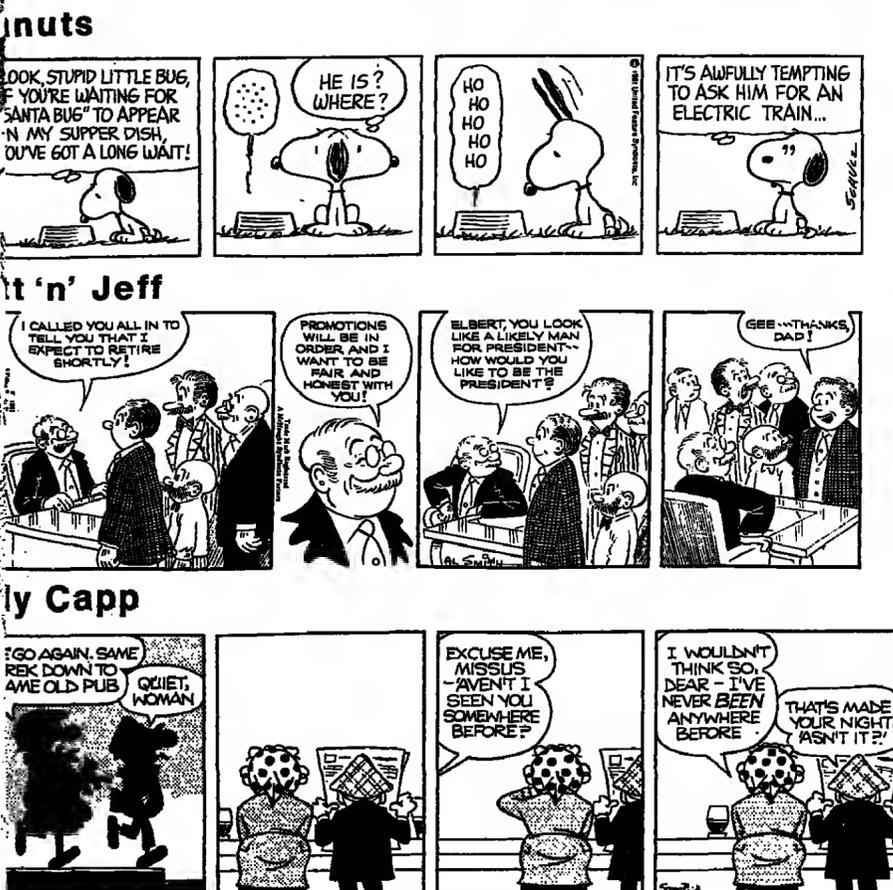
GO AHEAD, SAME OLD PUB, SAME OLD PUB.

QUIET, WOMAN.

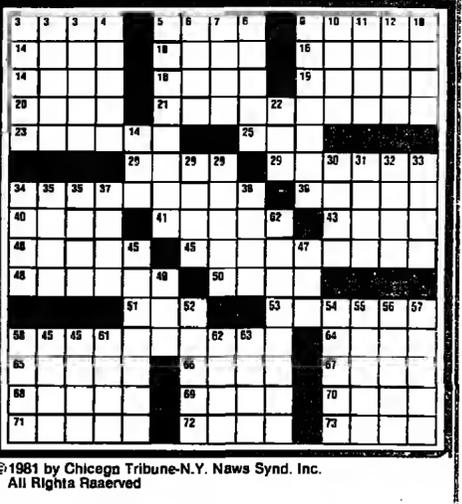
EXCUSE ME, MISSUS—AVEN'T I SEEN YOU SOMEWHERE BEFORE?

I WOULDN'T THINK SO, DEAR—I'VE NEVER BEEN ANYWHERE BEFORE.

THAT'S MADE YOUR NIGHT, HASN'T IT?



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WORLD

Poles to counter any anti-strike law with strikes

WARSAW, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — Solidarity's national leadership today mapped strategy in the face of virulent media attacks and the threat of a strike ban.

Sources at the Gdansk meeting of the 107-member country commission, the union's executive legislature, said the group was in a militant mood and was expected to approve a threatened general strike if the government tries to ban strikes.

The unionists were also to discuss new electoral laws for local governments, price hikes, a pending trade union law in parliament and a possible referendum on forms of shopfloor management to give workers greater say in production decisions.

The Communist government, which appears to be waiting for the outcome of the meeting before making a move towards meeting against with leaders of the independent labour federation, has put aside plans to consider a law

banning strikes now. But parliament officials said such a law is by no means out of the question. Solidarity's regional leaders last week threatened the nationwide protest if the parliament handed "extraordinary" powers to the government that included a ban on strikes and if the government tried to use such powers.

Union chief Lech Walesa, facing fierce media attacks on his integrity in the past days for his statement that a "confrontation is inevitable," said the union favoured agreement with the Communist government, but only if it prevented a "release into old methods."

"We shall persevere in our efforts to secure this and we will not let anyone push us off our course this time," Mr. Walesa told reporters at an impromptu press conference at the Lenin shipyard where Solidarity was born in Aug. 1980 strikes.

"Society is fed up with all this talk about accord," he said, referring to government and party officials' support for a front of national understanding. "It wants a genuine accord, and there are points on which we are not ready to budge."

Chinese medical student expelled for adultery

PEKING, Dec. 11 (R) — The extra-marital philanderings of a postgraduate medical student who sought an easy-going Western-style marriage led to his expulsion from college, according to an official newspaper.

The student, Li Yongjin, was quoted as saying: "The Western style of marriage is good. You can have several women and leave them at will."

The newspaper China Youth News, journal of the Communist Youth League, said Li was expelled for adultery. It also accused him of threatening to kill his wife if she refused to give him a divorce.

Because he was a medical expert he could do away with her without being found out, he was quoted as saying.

The episode also involved an element of official abuse of power. Li's father, a senior official, has dishonourably tried to persuade college authorities to drop the case, the paper said.

The Chinese authorities announced last week they were tightening up divorce procedures in cases where one partner was disloyal.

Peace in the Middle East: a U.S. view

Following is the second part of a radio press conference with Nicholas Veliotis, United States assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs, broadcast earlier this week on the Voice of America. The first part appeared in the Thursday-Friday Jordan Times.

Mr. Veliotis: These varied and many interests of which you speak, it would seem to me, converge on the need and desire to expand the peace process beyond Israel and Egypt, and which means ultimately including the Palestinian way or the other.

Do you see at this point any possible avenue by which this peace process, once the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai is completed, could be broadened to engage Arabs on Israel's eastern front, and was Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's eight-point peace plan seen in Washington not as an end in itself, but possibly as one way of beginning to engage the Eastern Arabs in the process?

Mr. Veliotis: Obviously if you're going to fulfill the goal of a comprehensive peace, Camp David will have to be broadened. The current peace process will have to be broadened. I should note, however, that that is provided for under Camp David, as well as by the alternate proposals that are periodically set forth, and I would hope as a starting point that people who are sincerely interested in this subject do take the time to reread or, unfortunately, in the case of many, to read for the first time the Camp David accords. We — which, as you know, have two parts. There is the part which deals with the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, and there is the second part, which is the framework for a comprehensive peace in the area, and it is that framework which provides for the broadening of the peace process. We would hope that we could achieve the goals that you described through successfully following the Camp David process.

With respect to the eight points of Crown Prince Fahd, we have publicly stated that there were elements of them that we found worthy of consideration or to — that we would comment favourably upon, and we cited in that respect the point which, in our interpretation, was an implicit recognition of Israel.

We noted that there were two other points in the declaration or in the eight points whereby Israel was mentioned by name twice. When you consider this as an official Saudi document, this does show movement.

Now, clearly we do not view the Fahd eight points as a viable alternative or negotiating framework to Camp David, and we've said this before, while recognising it has positive elements.

But clearly the fact that it has these positive elements was one of the reasons why the rejectionists at Fez decided to oppose it.

Mr. McCrory: Mr. Secretary, as we move into the last half of our programme, I'd like to turn back to a rather tragic moment in history, and that is the death of Anwar Sadat.

What do you feel are the long range effects on the Middle East peace process by his assassination?

Mr. Veliotis: I believe the best answer to that is given by the new Egyptian leadership. This President Mubarak and his colleagues have made clear in word and deed that they remain committed to the peace policies of President Sadat, which are, of course, the same peace policies followed by the United States and Israel.

We do not expect that partnership to change. The — in the context of the bilateral relationship, there has been progress in the normalisation between the two countries, which is a very important element of strengthening the treaty.

With respect to the final implementation of the treaty, Israeli withdrawal will take place as scheduled on the twenty-sixth, the Israelis have made this very clear, privately and publicly.

Also, the Egyptians have engaged in good faith subsequent to the death of Sadat in the autonomy talks, which, as you know, are ongoing.

Clark briefs reporters



U.S. Deputy Secretary of State William Clark briefs reporters Thursday at the State Department on President Reagan's call on Americans to leave Libya following U.S. allegations of the presence of a Libyan hit team sent to assassinate top U.S. leaders. (A.P. Wirephoto)

Trial resumes as Sobhraj ends hunger-strike protest

BENARES, India, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — Asian underworld figure Charles Sobhraj switched tactics today in his murder trial defense, ending a 48-hour hunger strike and taking over from his own lawyer to cross-examine a witness.

Sobhraj, 37, had begun the fast Wednesday in a bid to speed up the trial here in which he and co-defendant Marie-Annee Leclerc, of Quebec, Canada, are charged with the fatal drugging of an Israeli tourist, A.A. Jacobs, more than five years ago. Sobhraj began eating again today.

After the lunch break, Sobhraj left the box for the accused and moved to the crowded lawyers' platform. With the permission of Magistrate Dinesh Narain Sharma, Sobhraj questioned the only witness of the day, Miss Arti Chatterji, who had been a receptionist at the Veranasi Hotel here in 1976.

Miss Chatterji earlier had identified Sobhraj as the man who registered at the hotel under the name Allen Aram Jacob. Miss Chatterji also was questioned at length by Leclerc's lawyer, I.P. Mehta, who attempted to establish that Sobhraj had registered at the hotel for both himself and Leclerc as "Mr. and Mrs. Jacob." It marked the first time in the trial that Leclerc's defense attempted to separate Sobhraj's actions from hers.

Sobhraj, son of a Vietnamese roofer and an Indian father, is accused by Asian police of at least a dozen murders in Nepal, Thailand, India and Singapore. He has been in Indian jails since his arrest in New Delhi in 1976.

The Hindu holy city of Benares, now officially named Varanasi, is 700 kilometres southeast of New Delhi. Sobhraj also faces trial in two other Indian cities and Thailand has been reportedly seeking his extradition.

U.S. lawyer alleges cover-up of Argentinian army crimes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — Argentina's security forces dumped bodies into the sea from helicopters in a "foolproof form of secret liquidation," to rid the country of suspected subversives, an associate of the Carnegie endowment charges.

"Bodies were dropped by helicopter into the Antarctic-bound currents of the south Atlantic, alive or ripped open to make them sink," says Charles Maechling, an international lawyer and a former State Department adviser on political and military affairs in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. A foreign policy staff member, describing Mr. Maechling as highly knowledgeable in South American affairs and a frequent visitor to Argentina, said a similar account is contained in an appendix to the record of the house foreign affairs subcommittee on international organisations and human rights, which held hearings into alleged disappearances in Argentina in Sept. 1979.

Mr. Maechling said in the foreign affairs article that the records of the inter-American human rights commission of the Organisation of American States (OAS) demonstrate that Argentine security forces caused the disappearance of at least 6,000 people between 1975 and 1981.

"After the election of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the Argentine high command, apparently on the advice of (Reagan) transition team members, decided to clean up its act," Mr. Maechling said. "Abductions and murders, already down from 1979, were reduced to a trickle."

"The high command has systematically tried to wash away the bloodstains by destroying all evidence of the atrocities," he said. "Secret jails and detention centres have suffered the same fate as their former inmates — demolished or renovated to remove all traces of former use."

Mr. Small: Could I just pick up on that point about bilateral policies? Where do you think he will move next? I mean, if you were looking ahead to forecasting the Libyan moves, where would you expect to see, if you like, trouble arising?

Mr. Veliotis: It's very difficult. There was not too long ago — there was clear pressure on the Sudan. There was concern about the neighbours of Chad. The recent development of an African peace-keeping force in Chad, with the resultant withdrawal of Col. Qadhafi's forces at least from certain areas of Chad, and we believe the mandate of this peace-keeping force is for a total withdrawal, which I think everyone welcomes in the area, it's — I don't see him as riding any particular inevitable wave of the future. On the contrary, it can only be viewed as a setback by — to Col. Qadhafi, and a setback by Africans in Africa. I think that's very important.

Liza Alexeyeva to visit the Sakharovs in Gorky

MOSCOW, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — Soviet emigration officials told the daughter-in-law of Nobel Peace laureate Andrei Sakharov she would receive a Soviet passport for foreign travel on Monday and that she is free to go to Gorky immediately to see the renowned physicist.

Speaking with reporters outside the Ovir visa agency in south Moscow, Liza Alexeyeva said officials told her that Dr. Sakharov is now in good enough condition for her to visit. She said she hoped to go to Gorky today if she could get a train ticket.

In an apparent gesture to the West on human rights, Soviet authorities told Miss Alexeyeva she could leave the country as a Soviet citizen.

Dr. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, went on a hunger strike Nov. 22 in Gorky to pressure Soviet authorities into granting an exit visa to Miss Alexeyeva.

The 26-year-old woman was married by proxy last summer to Alexei Semyonov, Mrs. Bonner's son from a previous marriage, who is studying at Brandeis University in the United States.

Soviet authorities had previously denied Miss Alexeyeva an exit visa, contending she was not legally married to Mr. Semyonov. Miss Alexeyeva said she received confirmation yesterday from the president of the Soviet academy of sciences that Dr. Sakharov had ended the hunger strike earlier this week after learning she could get a visa.

Amnesty calls 117 nations human rights violators

LONDON, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — Repression of human rights around the world — from Soviet labour camps to military killings in South America and detentions without trial in Africa — is becoming harder to hide, Amnesty International said in its annual report yesterday.

In its review of political imprisonment, torture and executions, the London-based human rights movement names 117 nations — from the United States and Japan to still having the death penalty to Iran which put 700 people before firing squads in the year surveyed. But there is no attempt to compare them.

"No comparisons are made because there are no ways to quantify the misery caused by the repression catalogued here," said the Nobel Prize-winning organisation in the 426-page report covering the 12 months up to April 30, 1981.

By May 1, the worldwide human right organisation had adopted or was investigating for adoption 4,517 prisoners of conscience — mainly those jailed solely for their beliefs, race or religion — in 64 countries.

But Amnesty spokesman David Lautlich said, "this number represents only the tiniest tip of the iceberg."

El Salvador and the Soviet Union get the longest entries, nine pages each, but some nations, such as Nigeria, were not mentioned in the report because of the lack of information, Amnesty said.

Of El Salvador, the South American nation torn by fighting between the ruling military-civilian junta and leftist guerrillas seeking to topple it, the report said, "thousands of people detained without warrant have disappeared or been murdered by the security forces."

In the Soviet Union, the report said, "severe repression of all forms of dissent continued."

India, the world's largest democracy, featured for "regrettably" reintroducing detention without trial during the year, and for "widespread police brutality, torture... and killings of political activists by police."

Mr. Lautlich said the small number of adopted prisoners — increased by 581 from the previous year — reflected the limit of Amnesty's resources, lack of information or time.

"In many cases of disappearances, of people abducted, in, say, El Salvador, the Philippines... there isn't time. They are dead before we can adopt them."

In a report issued on its 20th anniversary last May, Amnesty said nearly half the 154 member countries of the United Nations were believed to be holding prisoners of conscience.

In Western Europe, the report said anti-terrorist laws, notably in West Germany, Italy and Britain's Northern Ireland province, "tended to erode" guarantees of fair treatment and trials for suspects.

France, Switzerland, Italy and Greece were singled out for jailing conscientious objectors against military service.

In Turkey, said Amnesty, torture was "so widely and systematically used it was clear it had official sanction" of the right-wing military government.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Angola urges renewed U.S. links

BELGRADE, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — Marxist Angola is appealing to the United States to help normalise relations between the two countries, a Yugoslav report said from Lusanda today. Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the ruling MPLA Party and of Angola has appealed to the U.S. government urging direct contacts between the two countries to eliminate their common problems, the report said.

India to buy W. German submarines

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — Negotiators for the Indian government and a West German shipbuilding firm are hammering out last minute details on a multi-million dollar submarine purchase amid continuing signals the final agreement could be announced by the weekend. India has been bargaining for a year with the Howaldt Deutsch Werke shipyard on a package deal expected to see it buy two 1,500-tonne new generation submarines outright and two more in component form to be assembled by Indian shipbuilders.

Averoff becomes Greek conservative leader

ATHENS, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — Former defence minister Evangelos Averoff Tostissas was elected leader of the conservative New Democracy Party, the major opposition party, on Wednesday, replacing former premier George Rallis, who was ousted by his party on Monday. Averoff, 71, of the party's right wing, gained 67 of a possible 111 votes in the secret ballot. Running against him were Constantine Stephanopoulos, former minister to the premier, who received 32 votes and Ioannis Boutos, former coordination minister, who got 12 votes. One member of the parliamentary group was absent.

British supertrain has teething troubles

GLASGOW, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — Britain's new 248 KPH supertrain, which ran into trouble on its launch day Monday, broke down Wednesday with brake problems and was taken out of service for repairs, a spokesman for British Rail reported. Dubbed the "Advance Passenger Train", or APT, the locomotive has already cost the state-run rail network £37 million to develop.

Refugee vs. refugee in Thailand

NONGCHAN, Thailand, Dec. 11 (R) — Thailand plans soon to move about 360 Vietnamese refugees into a new detention centre in the middle of a sprawling border camp near here housing hostile Kampuchean refugees, aid officials said. Thai authorities said the Vietnamese would be more secure in the new centre to be guarded by Thai soldiers during the day and Kampuchean guerrillas at night. But refugee workers expressed concern that putting the Vietnamese amid 45,000 Kampuchean without any international supervision might place them at the mercy of their guards.

Ghali ends New Delhi visit

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — Boutros Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, left here this morning for home at the end of a three-day official visit. During his brief visit, Mr. Ghali met with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and External Affairs Minister P.V.N. Rao.

"Machin-gun Granny" sent to prison

GENOA, Italy, Dec. 11 (R) — A Genoa court today sentenced 44 alleged members of the Red Brigades, including a 74-year-old woman, to a total of 264 years in jail. Widow Caterina Picasso, dubbed "Machin-gun Granny" by the Italian press, was believed to be the oldest person accused of belonging to the notorious left-wing guerrilla group. Arrested last October when police found arms, bombs and guerrilla literature in her Genoa apartment, she was sentenced to three years and four months.

Moscow cops arrest demonstrators

MOSCOW, Dec. 11 (R) — Police arrested more than 30 people who held a silent protest against Soviet civil rights policies here last night. Several dozen people gathered in Pushkin Square, close to the Kremlin, on the anniversary of the 1948 United Nations declaration on human rights. The demonstration has become traditional but the number of people who took part today was higher than for several years.

Cyprus stops 5.5 tonnes of hashish

LARNACA, Cyprus, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — The Cyprus police today announced the seizure of a record haul of 5.5 tonnes of Indian hemp aboard a Cyprus-flag freighter that was stopped and searched as it was sailing past this south coast island port. The announcement said the 275-tonne freighter "Esperanza" was stopped by two police launches overnight close to nearby Cape Kiti, while on its way from Lebanon to an undisclosed European port. The announcement said the crew consisted of the captain, a Greek national, four Turks, two Egyptians and two Lebanese. Police did not release their names.

Maputo allegedly captures rebel base

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Dec. 11 (A.P.) — The Mozambique National Resistance, an anti-government guerrilla group the government claims is financed and trained by South Africa, the official AIM news agency reported today. AIM said the base was found in Manika province, about 20 kilometres from the border of Zimbabwe. It said the army used aircraft, heavy artillery, motorised infantry and armoured cars in the operation, which began Nov. 30. On Dec. 7, the base was captured and six MNR members died, AIM reported. It did not say if any were taken prisoner, or how many government casualties there were.

BBC to get new chief

LONDON, Dec. 11 (R) — The new director general of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) will be Alasdair Milne, the BBC board of governors announced today. Mr. Milne, 51, has been deputy to the retiring Director General Sir Ian Trethowan since the beginning of this year. He will take over the BBC's top job on Aug. 1 next year.

Lithuanian executed for murder

MOSCOW, Dec. 11 (R) — A man has been executed for killing a clergyman in Soviet Lithuania during a robbery attempt, TASS news agency reported today. The ringleader, Jonas Sabaliuskas, was executed by shooting and his two accomplices were both jailed for 15 years each, TASS said.

